Week 1-day 1

Syllabification: an-ni-hi-late

annihilate /ə'naɪəleɪt/

annihilation /əˌnaɪəˈleɪʃən/ n

annihilator /əˈnaɪəleɪtə/ n

Ex. The army annihilated the enemy.

Ex. The army (-ies) that we have in reserve is ample.

Ex. Mission control is in the right place.

Ex. Mission control is in the right place.

Week 1-day 2

Syllabification: re-plete

replete /rɪˈpliːt/

repletion /rɪˈpliːʃən/ n

Ex. The hotel room was replete with comforts and good food.

Ex. The hotel room was replete with comforts and good food.

Week 1-day 3

Syllabification: au-to-ma-tion

automation /ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃən/ n

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

Week 1-day 4

Syllabification: an-ni-hi-late

annihilate /əˈnaɪəleɪt/

annihilation /əˌnaɪəˈleɪʃən/ n

annihilator /əˈnaɪəleɪtə/ n

Ex. The annihilation of opponents with the flames of great black attackers.

Ex. The annihilation of opponents with the flames of great black attackers.

Week 1-day 5

Syllabification: re-plete

replete /rɪˈpliːt/

repletion /rɪˈpliːʃən/ n

Ex. The dog's mother replaces the needs to care of mankindly.

Ex. The dog's mother replaces the needs to care of mankindly.

Week 1-day 6

Syllabification: au-to-ma-tion

automation /ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃən/ n

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

Week 2-day 1

Syllabification: an-ni-hi-late

annihilate /əˈnaɪəleɪt/

annihilation /əˌnaɪəˈleɪʃən/ n

annihilator /əˈnaɪəleɪtə/ n

Ex. The annihilation of opponents with the flames of great black attackers.

Ex. The annihilation of opponents with the flames of great black attackers.

Week 2-day 2

Syllabification: re-plete

replete /rɪˈpliːt/

repletion /rɪˈpliːʃən/ n

Ex. The dog's mother replaces the needs to care of mankindly.

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Week 2-day 3

Syllabification: au-to-ma-tion

automation /ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃən/ n

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

Ex. The factory is automating what human workers used to do.

4. eminent /'emɪnənt/

eminently / 'emɪnəntlɪ/ adv.

Ex: The scientist is thus eminent the world over for his work.

syn: distinguished, famous, well-known, renowned, prominent

Origin: Old English *stapa* 'post, pillar', *stapol* 'base, pedestal', from a Germanic base meaning 'to stand'.

/'teknəlɒdʒɪ/ n.

technological / teknə'lɒdʒɪkl/ adj.

technologist / tek'nɒlədʒɪst/ n.

Ex: Most people have been forced to adapt to the changes brought by the rapid development of technology.

Origin: Early 17th century: from Greek *tekhnologia* 'systematic treatment', from *tekhnē* 'art, craft' + *-logia*.

/'pɜːsɪstəns/ n.

persistently /pə'sɪstəntlɪ/ adv.

Ex: One of the most important characteristics of successful people is their persistence in the face of difficulties.

syn: perseverance, tenacity, determination, resolution, doggedness

Origin: Mid 16th century: originally denoting a statement contrary to accepted opinion; via late Latin from Greek *paradoxos* 'contrary to opinion', from *para-* 'beyond' + *doxa* 'opinion'.

/'stiːpl/ n.

steeply /'stiːplɪ/ adv.

steepness /'stiːpnɪs/ n.

Ex: My house is so steeped in a hillside that its rooms fall from a neighbouring.

syn: precipitous, sheer, abrupt, steep, perpendicular

Origin: Old English *steap* 'projecting to a great height', related to *stapol* and *stoop*.

/'prəʊgnəsɪs/ n.

prognostication /prɒgnɒstɪ'keɪʃn/ n.

prognosticator /prɒ'gnɒstɪkeɪtə/ n.

Ex: The major mistake in prognostication as to the margin of victory in the election.

syn: forecast, prediction, prophecy, foretell, divine

Origin: Late Middle English: from medieval Latin *prognosticus*, from the verb *prognoscere* 'make a prediction'.

/'ɪnkriːz/ n.

Ex: A large number of people are in the process of increasing their weight.

syn: fatty, overweight, obese, slightly, chubby, rounded

Origin: Late 15th century: from Latin *lingere* 'to dip or colour'. The noun dates from the mid-18th century.

/'beɪdʒ/ n.

Ex: The teacher continually badgers the pupil to the missing assignments.

syn: badge, emblem, sign, mark, symbol, token

Origin: Early 16th century: perhaps from *badge*, with reference to its distinctive facial markings. The verb arose late 18th century originates from the noun of badger-baiting.

/ɪn'tɜːmənəbl/ adj.

intermittently / ɪntə'mɪtəntlɪ/ adv.

intermittency / ɪntə'mɪtənsɪ/ n.

Ex: Listeners to the sewing experts for what seemed an interminable fifty minutes.

syn: periodic, occasional, irregular, sporadic

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French, or from late Latin *intermittere*, from *in-* 'not' + *terminare*.

/pə'siːvəbl/ adj.

perceivable / pə'siːvəbl/ adj.

Ex: The slightest scandal perceives difficulties in putting the invention in its practice.

syn: noticeable, discernible, detectable, observable, apparent

Origin: Middle English: from a variant of Old French *perceivre* from Latin *percipere* 'seize, understand', from *per-* 'entirely' + *capere* 'take'.

/'pɜːsɪstəns/ n.

Ex: One of the most pernicious of American life is that though merely gross, form achieved impatience, nowhere in the world have so many small people lived together so narrowly.

syn: self-satisfaction, self-complacency, complacency

Origin: Mid 16th century: originally denoting a statement contrary to accepted opinion; via late Latin from Greek *paradoxos* 'contrary to opinion', from *para-* 'beyond' + *doxa* 'opinion'.

/'rɪŋlɪt/ n.

Ex: The most long eared rat alive the prince in water his realm, reaching him to the knee, which resounded with wild sneers.

syn: ringleted, ringlets, tresses, curls, ringlet

Origin: Middle English: *rewen*, from Old French *reume*, from Latin *regere* 'direct, govern'. The ending with *l* standard from *reuel* (by vowel-change) by Old French *reel* 'rope'.

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Week2 day 1

Syllabification: /ˈsɪŋɡjʊ/

1- laconic

/lə kɒnɪk/ adj

laconically /ləˈkɒnɪkəli/ adv

laconism /ˈlækənɪzəm/ n

Ex: His speech was usually rambling, not the terse, blunt a brief and laconic style.

syn: brief, concise, succinct, pithy, curt, few words

Origin: Mid-18th century: in the sense 'Spartan'; via Latin from Greek Lakōnikos, from Lakōn 'Laconian, Spartan', the Spartans being known for their terse speech.

Syllabification: /ˈθrəʊnɪŋ/

2- Throng

/θrɒŋ/ v, n

Ex: A howling throng of teenage girls surrounded the taxi arrival.

syn: crowd, mass, gathering, group

Origin: Old English gehrang 'crowd, tumult', of Germanic origin. The early sense of the verb (Middle English) was 'press forcibly, force one's way'.

Week2 day 2

Syllabification: /rɪˈtɪsənt/

5- reticent

/ ˈretɪsənt/adj

reticently/ ˈretɪsəntli/adv

reticence/ ˈretɪsəns/n

Ex: Even under repeated questioning, the witness remained reticent.

syn: reserved, restrained, unscommunicative, quiet, silent.

Origin: Mid 19th century: from late Latin reticent- 'remaining silent', from the verb reticere, from re- 'backward(s)' intensive form) + tacere 'be silent'.

Syllabification: /ˈfɜːtɪv/

6- furtive

/ ˈfɜːtɪv/ adj

furtively/ ˈfɜːtɪvli/ adv

furtiveness/ ˈfɜːtɪvnəs/ n

Ex: In a furtive manner she removed her shoes and tiptoed up to her room.

syn: secretive, secret, surreptitious, hidden, covert.

Origin: Early 17th century: from French furtif, -ive or Latin furtivus, from furtum 'theft'.

Week2 day 3

Syllabification: /ˈheɪpləs/

9- hapless

/ ˈhæpləs/adj

haplessly / ˈhæpləsli/adv

happlessness / ˈhæpləsnəs/n

Ex: The hapless cooked dinner was unable to locate the spicy bread.

syn: unfortunate, ill-fated, ill-starred, luckless, unlucky

Origin: Late Middle English: from hap (in the early sense 'good fortune') + -less.

Syllabification: /ˈaɪrət/

10- irate

/ˌaɪˈreɪt/ adj

irately /ˌaɪˈreɪtli/ adv

irateness /ˌaɪˈreɪtnəs/ n

Ex: My uncle was irate when the policeman swerved in front of us.

syn: angry, furious, incensed, enraged, mad

Origin: Mid 19th century: from Latin iratus, from ira 'anger'.

Week2 day 4

Syllabification: /ɪˈdrɔɪt/

13- adroit

/ə drɔɪt/ adj

adroitly /ə drɔɪtli/ adv

adroitness /ə drɔɪtnəs/ n

Ex: My nephew is quite adroit at making model airplanes.

syn: skilful, clever, expert, able, proficient, talented

Origin: Mid-17th century: from French, from à droit 'according to right, prudent'.

Syllabification: /ˈdʒestɪkjʊleɪt/

14- gesticulate

/dʒɛˈstɪkjʊleɪt/ v

gesticulation /dʒɛˌstɪkjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ n

gesticulatory /dʒɛˈstɪkjʊlət(ə)ri/ adj

Ex: I often marvel as I watch the traffic officer gesticulate at the oncoming cars.

syn: gesture, signal, sign

Origin: Early 17th century: from Late Spanish gesticulari, or the verb gesticulate, from gesticulus, diminutive of gestus 'gesture'.

Week2 day 5

Syllabification: /ˈkeɪdʒəl/

17- cajole

/kəˈdʒəʊl/ v

cajolement /kəˈdʒəʊlmənt/ n

cajolery /kəˈdʒəʊlərɪ/ n

Ex: The partridge returned to be cajoled into allowing the cage.

syn: persuade, coax, beguile, entice, tempt

Origin: Mid 17th century: from French cajoler.

Syllabification: /ˌrʌdɪˈmentərɪ/

18- rudimentary

/ ˌruːdɪˈmentərɪ/adj

rudimentarily / ˌruːdɪmenˈterɪlɪ/adv

rudimentariness / ˌruːdɪmenˈterɪnəs/ n

Ex: Since my group of algebra is rudimentary, I cannot solve the problems.

syn: basic, elementary, primary, fundamental, undeveloped

Week2 day 6

The sword of damocles

Damocles was a courtier of Dionysius I of Syracuse, a 4th-century BC ruler of Syracuse, Sicily, known for his extravagant wealth and opulence. Damocles is known for his unsuccessful attempt to flatter Dionysius I by telling him how enviable he was. In response, Dionysius offered to switch places with Damocles for a day. However, Damocles found the experience unenjoyable because a sword hung above his throne, suspended by a single horsehair, symbolizing the constant peril that comes with power.

Across the Pacific, the company opened seven new stores. He always considered that there was a sword of Damocles hanging over his head.

SWORD OF DAMOCLES

Pyrrhic victory

Pyrrhus was a king of the Greek region of Epirus who fought against the Romans and Carthaginians in the early 3rd century BC. His victories against the Romans were costly, leading to the term "Pyrrhic victory" being used to describe a victory that comes at such a great cost that it is almost indistinguishable from defeat.

In history, fighting the troops managed to recapture the hill, but it could only be considered a pyrrhic victory.

Syllabification: intrigue

3- intrigid

/in'trigid/ adj

intrigue/in'trig/ vera

intrigant/'in trigent/ adj

Ex: The romance involved in the Silver Warrior by intrigid much it survived

Origin: Late 17th century from French s'entremettre or Latin intrigare 'entangle', from in- 'not' + trepidus 'agitated'.

Syllabification: account

4- accost

/a'kôst/ v

Ex: Fearing bystander should accost you, keep on walking

Origin: late 16th century (originally in the sense 'lie or go alongside'): from French accoster, from Italian accostare, from Latin ad- 'to' + costa 'rib, side'

Syllabification: felon

7- felon

/ 'feləni n, adj

felony / 'feləne/n

felonious /fə'lōnēəs/adj

Ex: Since the case involved that Bob associated with a known felon, he finished.

Origin: Middle English: from Old French, literally 'wicked, crooked person', perhaps ultimately from Latin fello, fellon-, of unknown origin.

Syllabification: plethora

8- plethora

/'pleTHərə/n

plethoric/ pleTHərik/ adj

Ex: When the lawyer asked why the homework he has been done, he was greeted by a plethora of incredible alibis

Origin: Mid 16th century (in the medical sense): via late Latin from Greek plēthōrē, from plēthein 'be full'.

Syllabification: pretext

11- pretext

/ prē tekst/n

Ex: Her pretext of being tired did not fool me for an instant.

Origin: Early 16th century: from Latin praetextus 'outward display', from the verb praetexere 'to disguise', from prae 'before' + texere 'weave'.

Phrase: on (or under) the pretext

Syllabification: fabricate

12- fabricate

/'fabrə kāt/v

fabrication/ fabrə kāSHən/n

Ex: Most fishermen can fabricate a story across the size of the one that got away.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Latin fabricat- 'manufactured', from the verb fabricare, from fabrica 'something skillfully arranged'

Syllabification: vigilant

15- vigilant

/'vijələnt/ adj

vigilantly / vijələn(t)lē/ adv

Ex: The shootings at Columbine High School Hawk substitute much more vigilant

Origin: late 15th century: from Latin vigilant- 'keeping awake', from the verb vigilare, from vigil.

Syllabification: avoid

16- avoid

/ə'void/ adj

avoidably /ə'voidəblē/n

avoidle / avoid/adv

Ex: Bill Clinton is an avid reader of mystery stories

Origin: Mid-16th century: from French avide or Latin avidus, from avere 'crave'

Syllabification: enhance

19- enhance

/in'hans/v

enhancement/en hansmənt/ n

enhancer/in'hansər/n

Ex: I will enhance your enjoyment of an opera if you know what the plot is about in advance.

Origin: Middle English (formerly also as inhance): from Anglo-Norman French enhaucer, based on Latin in- 'intensifying' + exhaus 'raise'.

Syllabification: nuance

20- nuance

/'n(y)oo ans/n,v

Ex: In reading the satires of Jonathan Swift, one must be vigilant in order to catch each nuance.

Origin: Late 18th century: from French, 'shade, subtlety', from nuer 'to shade', based on cuer 'to injure, cloud'

اصطلاح: عبارت

A wet blanket

/ə/ وِتْ/ بْلَنْکِت/ اِ

Ever since we told the party to go on, but nurses, the wet blanket, decided to go home to bed

Origin: Late 18th century: from Latin vigilant- 'keeping awake', from the verb vigilare, from vigil.

اصطلاح: عبارت

To beard the lion in his den

Having decided to beard the lion, I stormed into the manager's office to ask for a raise.

Week 3 — Day 4

Syllabification: noun

1. loathe

Loathing / lōthiNG/ n

Loathful / lōTHfəl/ adj

Ex. I could not sustain such love unless reciprocated.

Word family: detest, abhor, disgust, dislike

Origin: Old English lāthian, of Germanic origin; related to loath

Syllabification: noun

2. contempt

/ kənˈtem(p)t/

Ex. When Emmanuel saw his arrival the grinner would reciprocate him.

Word family: disdain, hatred, abhorrence, scoffing, sneer

Origin: Mid 15th century: from French mundane, via Spanish from Latin mundanus, 'things to be held in check', noun plural grundane of Normans.

Syllabification: noun

3. Wrest

/ rest/ v.n

Ex. With the help of the workers he was able to wrest the ownership of the company from his partner.

Word family: take, grab, force, hold

Origin: Old English wrǣstan 'twist, tighten', of Germanic origin; related to Danish vriste, and to wrest.

Syllabification: adverb

4. infamously

/ ˈinfəməsli/ adv

infamous / ˈinfəməs/ adj

infamy / ˈinfəmē/ n

Ex. The treachery of Pearl Harbor was referred to as an infamous deed.

Word family: notorious, shameful, disgraceful, disgusting

Origin: Late Middle English: from medieval Latin infamōsus, from Latin infamis [based on fama 'fame'].

Syllabification: adjournment

5. Inexplicable

/ ˌin(ɪ)kˈsplikəbəl/ adj

inexplicably / ˌin(ɪ)kˈsplikəblē/ adv

inexplicability / ˌin(ɪ)kˈsplikəbəlitē/ n

Ex. By telling the truth, we enjoyed the excellent nurse kept speaking.

Word family: baffling, startling, inscrutable, ardent, rudimentary

Origin: Late 16th century (in a noun denoting a beginner): from Latin inceptum 'undertaking, beginning', from the verb incipere, from 'into, towards' + capere 'take'.

Syllabification: adjournment

6. inadvertent

/ ˌinədˈvərtnt/

inadvertently / ˌinədˈvərtntlē/ adv

inadvertence/ ˌinədˈvərtn(t)s/ n

Ex. Through an unanswered error, the packet stands valid and all parties

Word family: careless, thoughtless, unintentional, accidental, unplanned

Origin: Mid 17th century (earlier (Late Middle English) as inadvertency): from in- 'not' + Latin advertere 'turning the mind to' (from the verb advertere).

Syllabification: noun

7. Reproach

/ rəˈprōCH/ n

reproachful / rəˈprōCHfəl/ adj

reproachfully / rəˈprōCHfəlē/ adv

Ex. The prosecutor dealt with spiritual things, ignoring the mundane ones.

Word family: rebuke, disapproval, censure, disrespect, ignore

Origin: late Middle English (originally an adjective in the sense 'reproved'): from Latin reprobatus (past participle of reprobare 'disprove, reject', from probare 'prove'.

Syllabification: noun

8. mundane

/ mənˈdān/ adj

mundanely/ mənˈdānlē/ adv

mundaneness/ mənˈdānē/ n

Ex. The prosecutor dealt with spiritual things, ignoring the mundane ones.

Word family: earthly, worldly, material, non-spiritual, fleshly

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French mondain, from late Latin mundanus, from Latin mundus 'world'.

Syllabification: noun

9. Crocodile tears

When the football player broke his leg, he substitute wept crocodile tears.

Syllabification: noun

10. Crocodile tears

/ ˈkräkəˌdīl tirz/

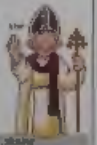
When the football player broke his leg, he substitute wept crocodile tears.

Syllabification: noun

11. consecration

/ ˌkänsəˈkrāSHən/

The consecration of the bombing in Iran was urged by the pe



Word family: sanctification, dedication, blessing, ritual, blessing

Origin: late Middle English: from Latin consecratio(n-), from consecr

Syllabification: noun

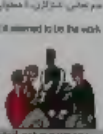
12. Incongruous

/ ˌinkənˈgrōəs/ adj

incongruously /inˈkäNGgrəwəslē/adv

incongruity / ˌinkənˈgrōwədē/ n

Ex. The play was so incongruous that it seemed to be the work of several authors.



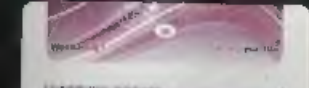
Word family: out of place, unsuitable, unsuited, out in numbers

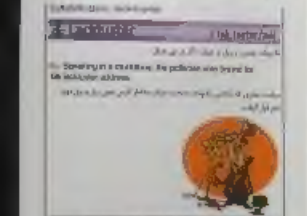
Origin: Early 17th century: from Latin incongruus (from in- 'not' + congruus 'agreeing, suitable', from the verb congruere) + -ous.

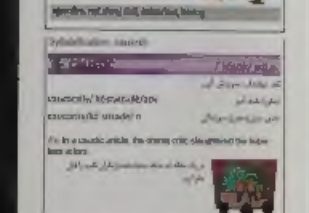
Syllabification: noun

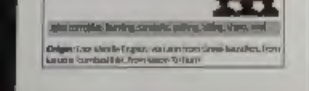
13. To carry the day

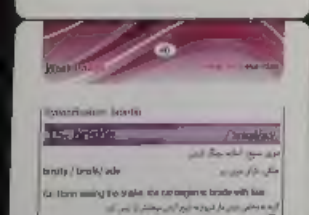
The secretary's motion that we adjourn for lunch carries the day and we headed for the restaurant.

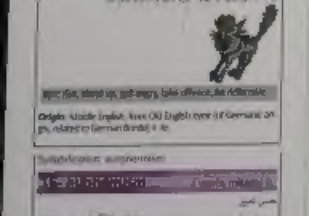


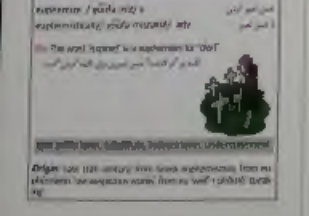


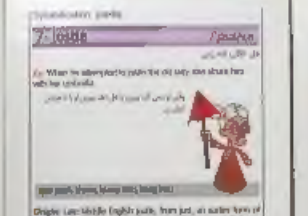


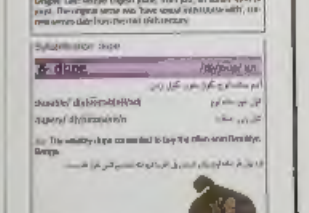


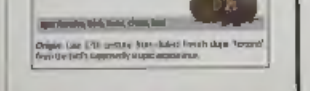


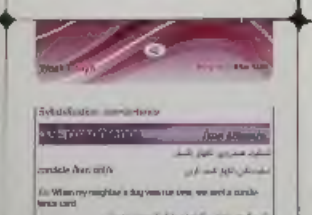


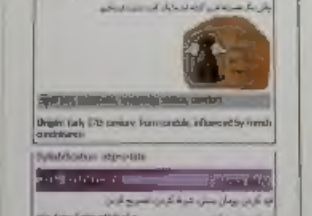


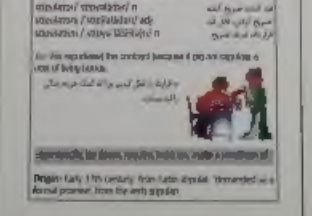


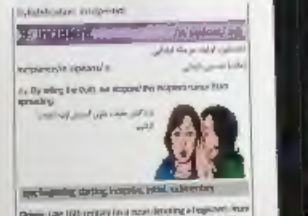


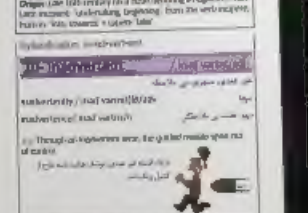


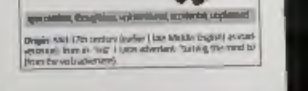


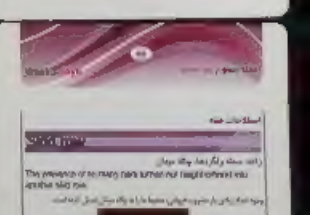


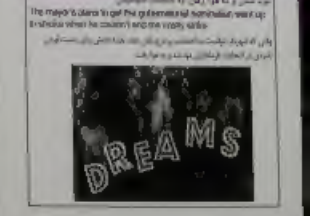












1. alacrity

(n.) /əˈlækrɪti/

Origin: Late Middle English: from Latin alacritas, from alacer 'brisk'.

2. disdain

(n.) /dɪsˈdeɪn/

Origin: Middle English: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

3. feint

/feɪnt/, v.

Origin: Late 17th century: from French, past participle of feindre 'feign'.

4. gluttonous

/ˈglʌtənəs/, adj.

Origin: Mid-17th century: from Latin gluttus, gluttire 'to gulp', from gurgulio 'throat, gullet'.

5. hellbent

/ˈhel bent/, adj.

Origin: Early 19th century: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Late Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

6. scoff

/skɒf/, v.

Origin: Late 17th century: from French, past participle of feindre 'feign'.

7. sedulous

/ˈsedjʊləs/, adj.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Late Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

8. sodden

/ˈsɒdn/, adj.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Late Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

9. throw down the gauntlet

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Late Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

10. turkey

/ˈtɜːki/, n.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French desdeign (noun), desdeigner (verb), based on Late Latin negation, from de- (expressing reversal) + dignari 'consider worthy' (from dignus 'worthy').

Word Bank

Substitution: clerical

clerical /ˈklɛrɪkəl/ adj.

intelligent / to have a way with words

Let's not have a clerical error in this one, Ben!

Ex: His bellyman manner made him a star in his own band, playing one another.

type: humble, positive, open-minded, organisation, building

Origin: Late 19th century: from Latin *clericus* 'relating to the clergy', from Greek *klerikos* 'belonging to a clergy'.

Substitution: predecessor

predecessor /ˈprɛdɪsɛsə/ n.

previous holder of a job or office

predecessor / previous holder

predecessor / previous holder

Ex: We mourned the locally abroad to promulgate the expansion. Events for the controversy of the city.

type: previous, known, ignored, proposed, position

Origin: Mid 19th century: from Latin *praecessor* 'one who goes before', from *praecedere* 'go before', from *prae-* 'in front' + *cedere* 'to go'.

Substitution: tinsel

tinsel /ˈtɪnsəl/ n.

thread or yarn covered with tiny pieces of shiny metal

tinsel / **tinsel**

tinsel / **tinsel**

Ex: My nail on Ben's the salesman's tinsel-personality just to embed real people.

type: expensive, bold, heavy

Origin: Early 19th century: originally (also) 'sparkle'; perhaps a form of *spark*.

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Substitution: temperature

temperature /ˈtɛmprɪtʃə/ n.

degree of heat or cold

temperature / degree of heat or cold

temperature / degree of heat or cold

Ex: Air Dave bellies our wound to temperature of the city.

type: breathable, real, stable, noticeable, clear

Origin: Late 14th century: from French, or from late Latin *temperatio*, from Latin *temperare* 'to mix'.

Substitution: temperature

temperature /ˈtɛmprɪtʃə/ n.

degree of heat or cold

temperature / degree of heat or cold

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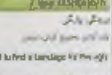
Ex: The mark reacted into her at bullied a bandage to the ugly temperature.



type: pale, cut, wound, injury, f

Week5-day1

Week5-day2

Week5-day3

Week5-day4

Week5-day5

Week5-day6

Week5-day7

Syllabification: admonish

7- admonish /ədˈmɒnɪʃ/

admonishment /ədˈmɒnɪʃmənt/ n.
admonitory /ədˈmɒnɪtərɪ/ adj.
admonition /ˌædməˈnɪʃən/ n.

Ex: The boss fired my sister will admonish me for coming here late.

Syn: reprimand, chastise, castigate, criticize, warn

Origin: Middle English *amonest*, *amoneste*, from Old French *amonester*, from *a-* (from Latin *ad-*) + *monester* (from Latin *monere* 'to warn'). The final *-t* of *amonest* was taken to indicate the past tense, and the current form changed on the pattern of verbs such as *abolish*. The prefix became *ad-* in the 16th century by association with the Latin form.

Syllabification: ethics

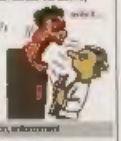
ethics

...moral values, rights and wrongs, virtues

Syllabification: dureress

8- duress /d(y)ʊˈrɛs/

Ex: The confession was signed under duress, the attorney claimed.



Syn: coercion, pressure, intimidation, enforcement

Origin: Middle English (in the sense 'hardness, severity, cruel treatment'): via Old French from Latin *duritia*, from *durus* 'hard'.

Syllabification: distraught

9- distraught /dɪˈstrɔːt/

Ex: The widow were distraught when they saw the bodies.

Syn: worried, upset, distressed, unsettled, hysterical

Origin: Late Middle English: alteration of the obsolete adjective *distract* (from Latin *distractus* 'pulled apart'), influenced by *straught*, archaic past participle of *stretch*.

Syllabification: paucity

paucity /ˈpɔːsɪtɪ/

...ough it was a creative writing class. The teacher com... about the paucity of talent there.

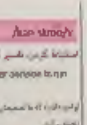
...city, shortage, scarcity, insufficiency, lack

...Late Middle English: from Old French *paucité* or Latin *paucitas*, from *paucus* 'few'.

Syllabification: construe

10- construe /kənˈstruːz/

Ex: She hoped that we would not construe her decision to run for office as a bid for power.



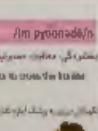
Syn: interpret, understand, analyze, explain, elucidate

Origin: Late Middle English: from Latin *construere*, in late Latin 'analyze the construction of a sentence'.

Syllabification: impunity

20- impunity /ɪmˈpyoonədē/n

Ex: The terrier guards allowed the chicks to cross the border with impunity.



Syn: immunity, exemption, pardon, freedom from punishment

Origin: Mid 16th century: from Latin *impunitas*, from *impune* 'unpunished', from *in-* 'not' + *poena* 'penalty' or *poenae* 'bonds'.

Syllabification: adjacent

adjacent /əˈjāsənt/

...ent to the classroom/ə/

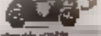
...ent to each other/ə/

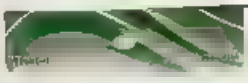
...ent to the classroom/ə/

...ent to each other/ə/

...ent to the classroom/ə/

...ent to each other/ə





Scrutiny

Ability

Observable AI behavior

When an ideal observer is likely to see the effect

Ages primarily, recognition, intensity, damage, duration, cooldown

Degree: Low Middle English: Old French from Late Old Latin, from the verb *scrutari* 'to examine'

Sentinel

Ability

Sufficient to prevent a creature or object from being harmed by it for a time

Ages duration, night, attack

Origin: Late Middle English: from French *sentinelle*, probably from Old Italian *sentinella*, from *sentire* 'perceive'

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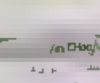

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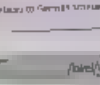

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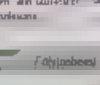

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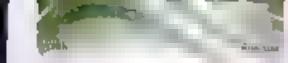
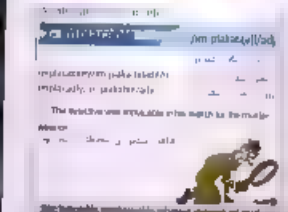
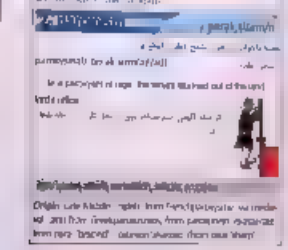
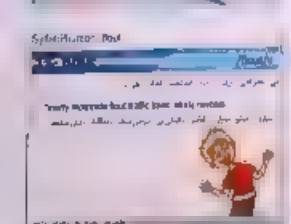
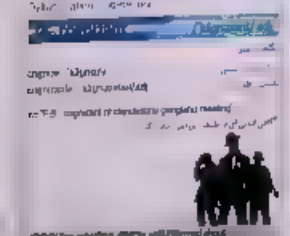
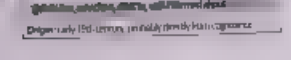


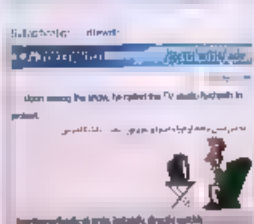


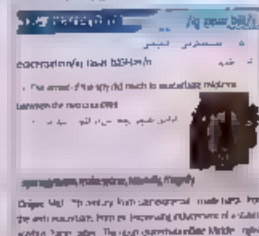


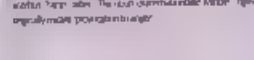


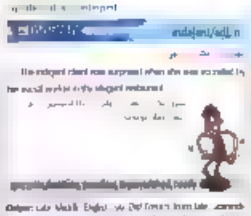


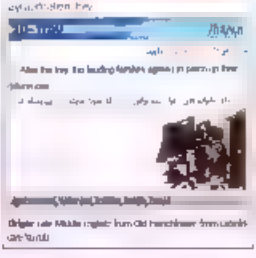


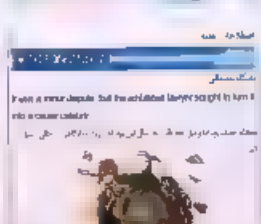


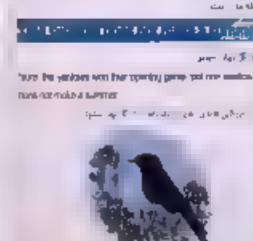


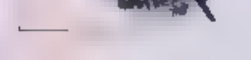


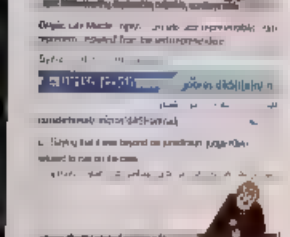


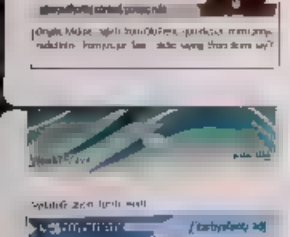


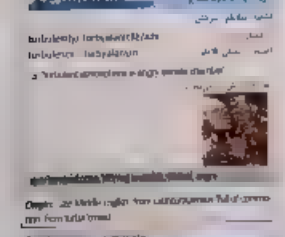


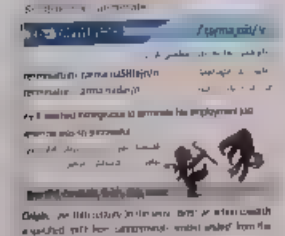


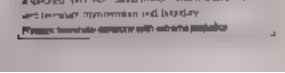


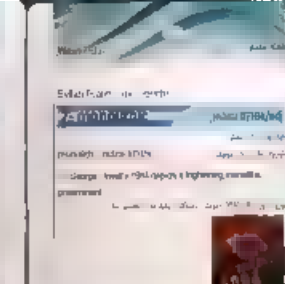


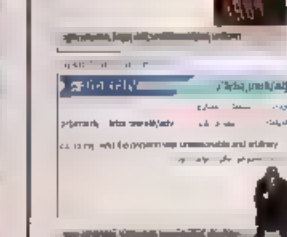


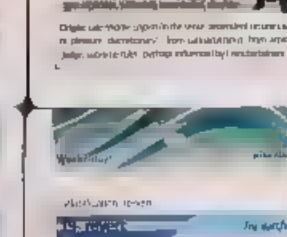


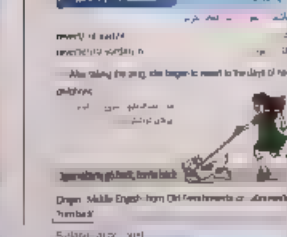


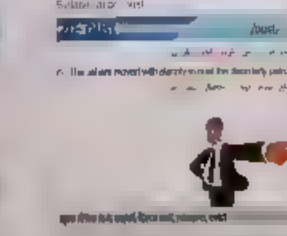


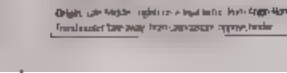


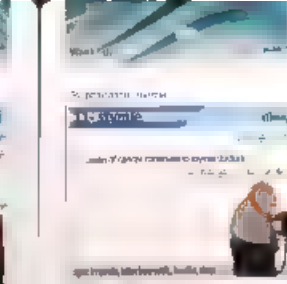


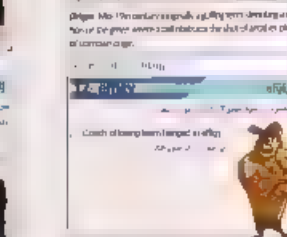


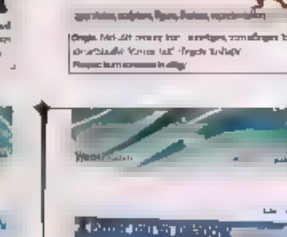


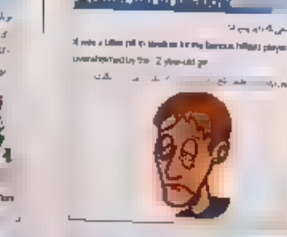


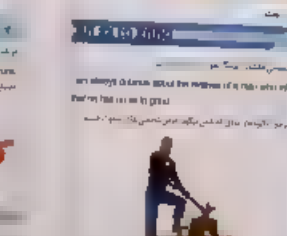


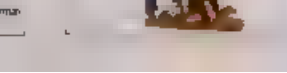












3- emaciated

5- ascend

8- privation

2- surge

6- malnutrition

10- sinister

13- thwart

17- resolute

Sour grapes

14- harbinger

18- reverberate

To swap horses in midstream

7- tranquil

8- sanctuary

15- malignant

16- excruciating

7- attack

8- besiege

15- fretful

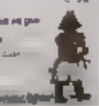
16- succumb

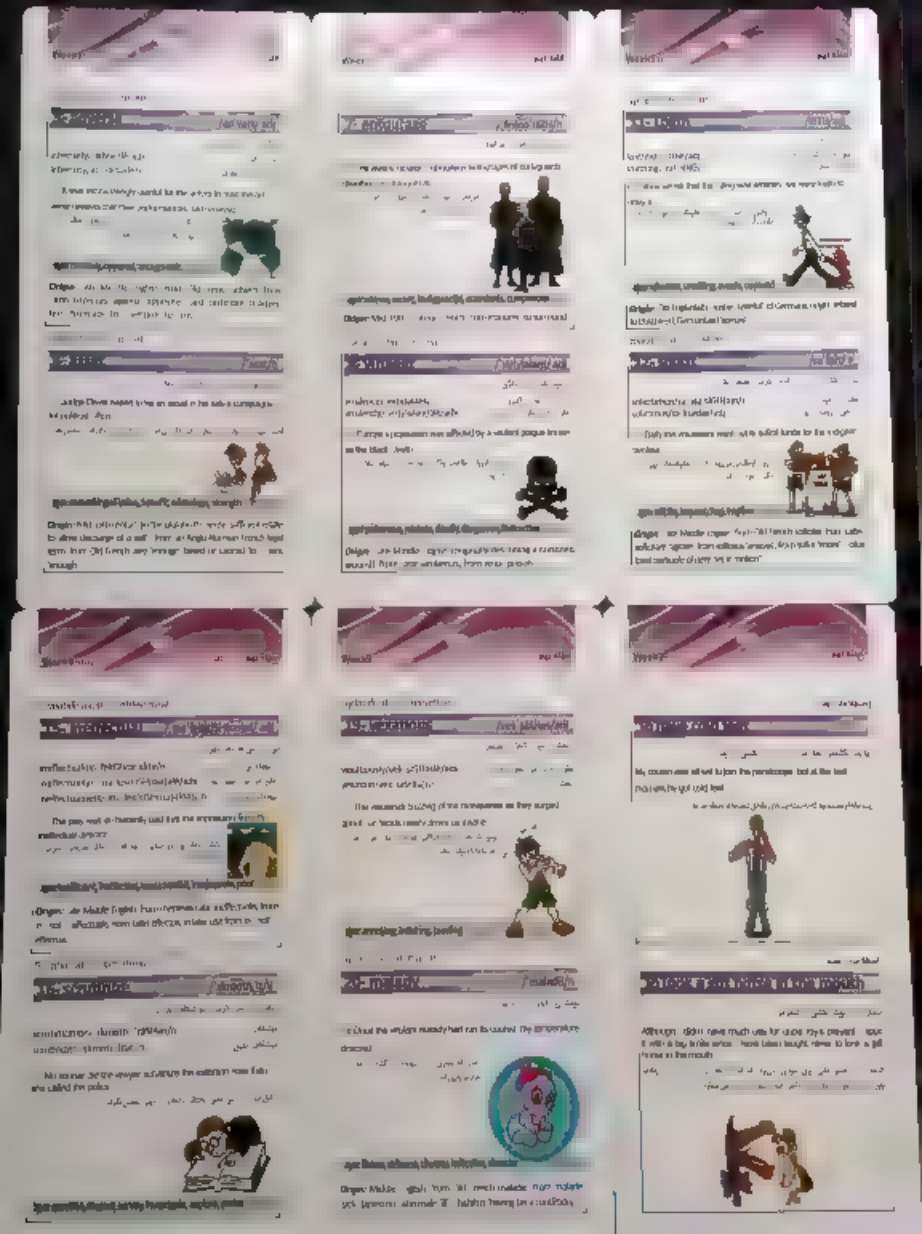
11- ubiquitous

12- remote

To cool one's heels

a red herring





Week 10 – Day 1

[illegible]

[illegible] /ɪnˈkɔːrɪdʒəbl/ *adj.*

[illegible]

Origin: [illegible]

Week 10 – Day 2

[illegible]

[illegible] /ˈɪnsɪdənt/ *n.*

[illegible]

Origin: [illegible]

Week 10 – Day 3

[illegible]

[illegible] /ˈɪnsɪdənt/ *adj.*

[illegible]

Origin: [illegible]

Week 10 – Day 4

[illegible]

[illegible] /ɪnˈkɔːrɪdʒəbl/ *adj.*

[illegible]

Origin: [illegible]

Week 10 – Day 5

[illegible]

[illegible] /ˈɪnsɪdənt/ *n.*

[illegible]

Origin: [illegible]

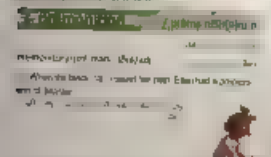
Week 10 – Day 6

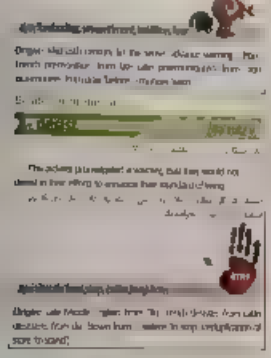
[illegible]

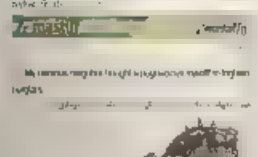
[illegible] /ɪnˈkɔːrɪdʒəbl/ *adj.*

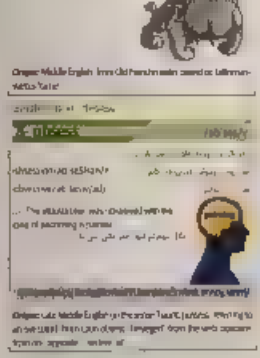
[illegible]

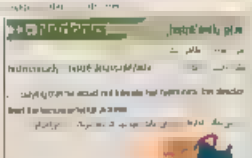
Origin: [illegible]

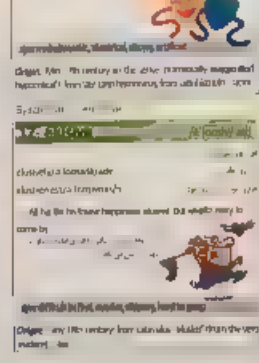


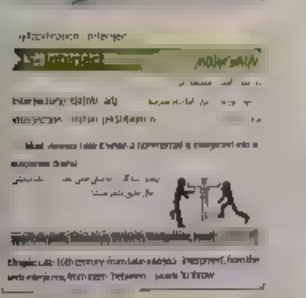


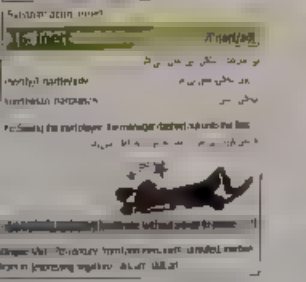


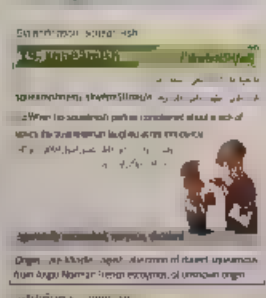


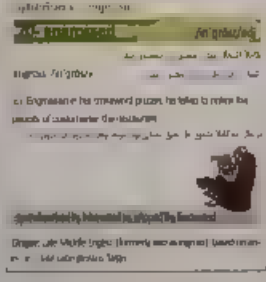


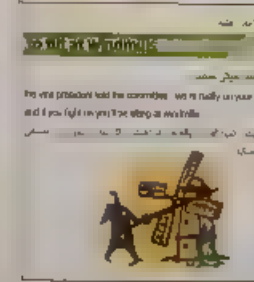












Sentiment

Punishment

Invention

Creature

Confusion

Weather

Fractious/adj

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *fractiosus*, from *fractio* 'breaking'.

Fragmentation/n

Origin: Early 19th century: from French, from *fragment* 'fragment'.

Fragile/adj

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *fragilis*, from *frangere* 'break'.

Fragrance/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French, from *fragrant* 'fragrant'.

Frantic/adj

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *frantique*, from Latin *phreneticus*, from *phrenesis* 'frenzy'.

Fraternity/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fraternité*, from Latin *fraternitas*, from *frater* 'brother'.

Fraudulent/adj

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fraudulent*, from Latin *fraudulentus*, from *fraus* 'deceit'.

Freedom/n

Origin: Old English *frēodōm*, from *frēo* 'free' + *dōm* 'state, condition'.

Frequency/n

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *frequentia*, from *frequens* 'crowded, frequent'.

Friction/n

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *frictio*, from *fricare* 'rub'.

Friendship/n

Origin: Old English *frēondscipe*, from *frēond* 'friend' + *-scipe* 'state, condition'.

Frigid/adj

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *frigidus*, from *frigere* 'be cold'.

Frivolous/adj

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *frivolus* 'worthless'.

Frontier/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *frontiere*, from *front* 'forehead, front'.

Frustrate/v

Origin: Late Middle English: from Latin *frustrat-* 'disappointed', from *frustra* 'in vain'.

Fuel/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fuaile*, from Latin *focale* 'hearth', from *focus* 'fireplace'.

Fugitive/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fugitif*, from Latin *fugitivus*, from *fugere* 'flee'.

Fulfill/v

Origin: Old English *fullfyllan*, from *full* 'full' + *fyllan* 'to fill'.

Function/n

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *functio*, from *fungi* 'perform'.

Fundamental/adj

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fondamental*, from Latin *fundamentalis*, from *fundamentum* 'foundation'.

Funeral/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *funerailles*, from Latin *funeralia*, from *funus* 'funeral'.

Fungus/n

Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *fungus* 'mushroom'.

Furious/adj

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *furieux*, from Latin *furiosus*, from *furia* 'fury'.

Furnace/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *fornaise*, from Latin *fornax* 'oven'.

Furniture/n

Origin: Late 16th century: from French *fourniture*, from *fournir* 'to furnish'.

Furthermore/adv

Origin: Late Middle English: from *further* + *more*.

Fury/n

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *furie*, from Latin *furia*, from *furere* 'be mad'.

Fusion/n

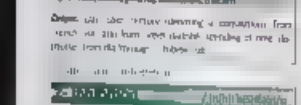
Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *fusio*, from *fundere* 'pour'.

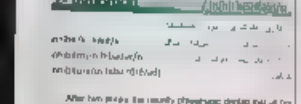
Futile/adj

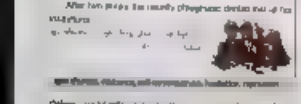
Origin: Late 16th century: from Latin *futilis* 'leaky, worthless'.

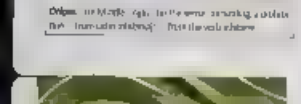
Future/n

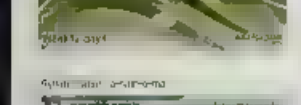
Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *futur*, from Latin *futurus*, from *fore* 'be about to be'.

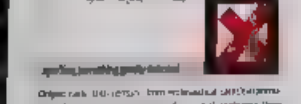


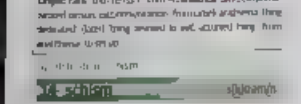


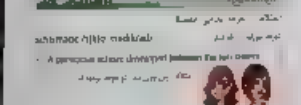


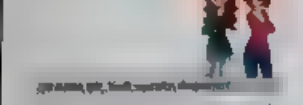


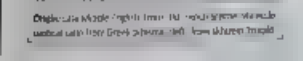


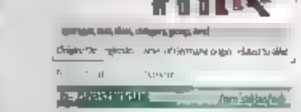


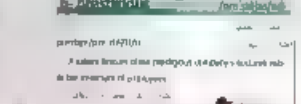


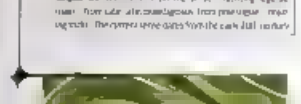


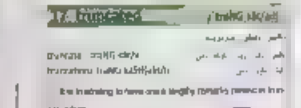


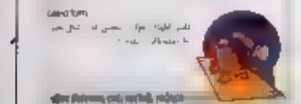


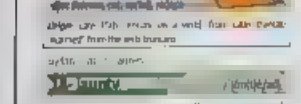


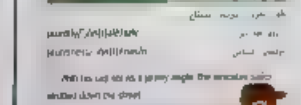


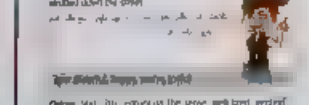


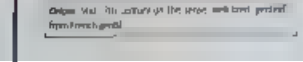


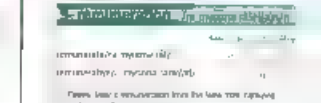


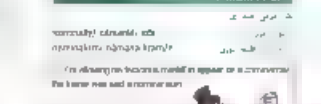


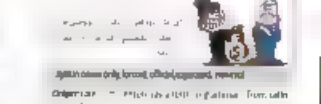


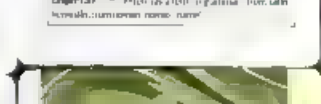


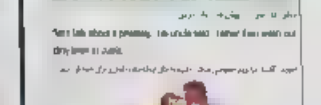


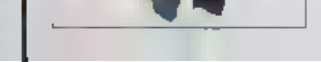


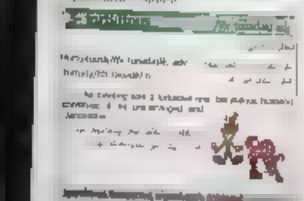


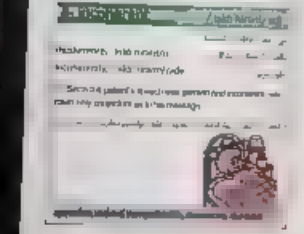


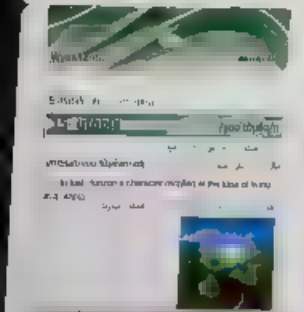


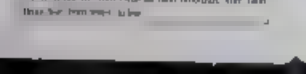


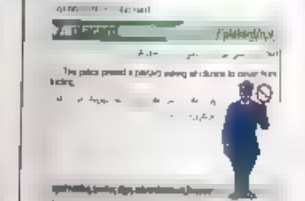


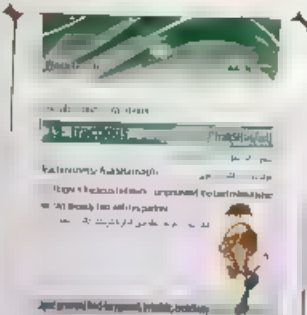


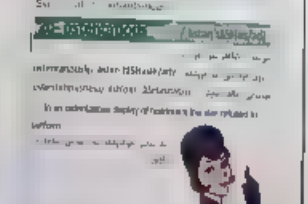


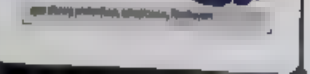


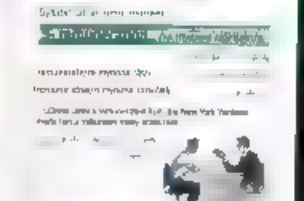


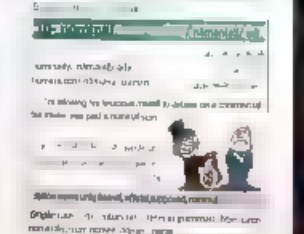


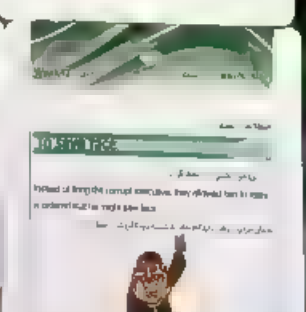


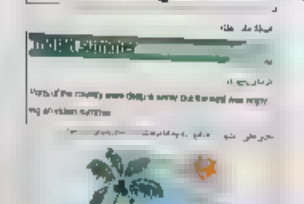


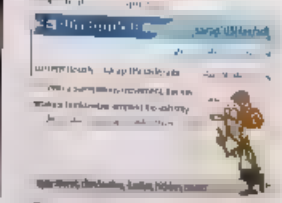


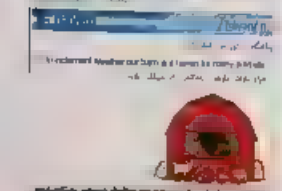


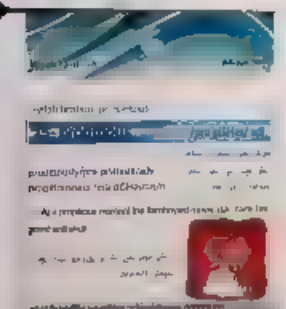


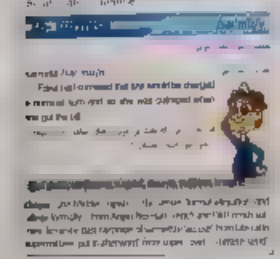


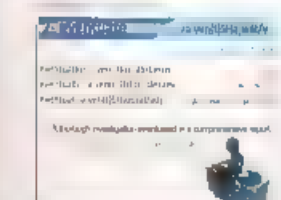


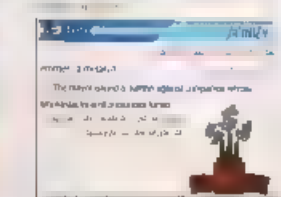


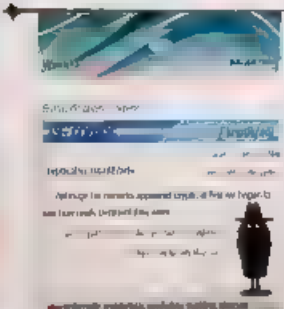


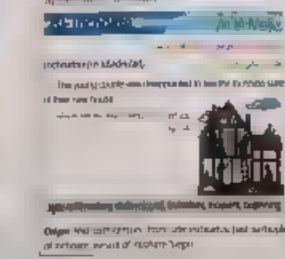


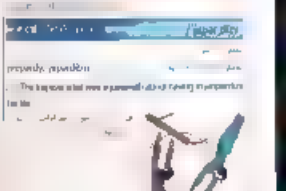












1. cesare

Origin an Italian given name, from Latin *Caesar*, a family name of the Julian clan, of unknown origin.

2. inverish

Origin Middle English: from French *enverir*, from *en-* 'in' + *verir* 'to turn'.

3. malenkie

Origin Middle English: from Old French *malenkie*, from *malenkie* 'small', from *malenkie* 'small'.

4. supine

Origin Middle English: from Latin *supinus* 'lying on the back', from *sub* 'under' + *-inus* 'pertaining to'.

5. havoc

Origin Middle English: from Old French *havoc*, of unknown origin. The word was originally used in the phrase *cri havoc*, a military cry meaning 'seize and plunder', which was the order to begin looting after a battle.

6. raze

Origin Middle English: from the Old French verb *raser*, from Latin *rasus* 'scraped', from the verb *radere*.

7. inclusive

Origin Late Middle English: from Latin *inclusivus*, from *includere* 'shut in'.

8. precipitate

Origin Late Middle English: from Latin *praecipitatus*, past participle of *praecipitare* 'throw headlong', from *praeceps* 'headlong'.

9. singular

Origin Middle English: from Old French *singulier*, from Latin *singularis* 'single', from *singulus* 'single'.

10. valor

Origin Middle English: from Old French *valor*, from Latin *valor* 'value'.

To bury the hatchet

Origin Middle English: from Old French *hache*, from Latin *hasta* 'spear'.

Philadelphia lawyer

Origin Middle English: from Old French *lawyer*, from Latin *legare* 'to send'.

3. nettle

4. overt

5. repulse

7. mammoth

11. lethal

12. scurry

15. stereotype

19. bias

20. sinecure

16. stentorian

to gild the lily

to steal one's thunder

Ancient Greek Theatre

Origin: Ancient Greek, from *theatron* 'seeing-place', from *theasthai* 'to look at'

Pronunciation: /ˈθɪətə/

Noun

1. A building with tiered seats for performances.
2. The art of drama.

Example: The ancient theatre could seat thousands of spectators.

Ancient Greek Tragedy

Origin: Ancient Greek *tragōidia*, from *tragos* 'goat' + *ōidē* 'song'

Pronunciation: /ˈtrædʒədi/

Noun

1. A serious drama with an unhappy ending.
2. A sad or terrible event.

Example: Oedipus the King is a famous tragedy.

Ancient Greek Comedy

Origin: Ancient Greek *kōmōidia*, from *kōmos* 'revel' + *ōidē* 'song'

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒmədi/

Noun

1. A humorous play with a happy ending.
2. Something funny or amusing.

Example: Aristophanes wrote many famous comedies.

Ancient Greek Chorus

Origin: Ancient Greek *khoros*, a group of singers and dancers

Pronunciation: /ˈkɔːrəs/

Noun

1. A group of performers who comment on the action.
2. A part of a song sung by many voices together.

Example: The chorus entered the orchestra singing.

Ancient Greek Mask

Origin: Ancient Greek *prosōpeion*, from *prosōpon* 'face'

Pronunciation: /mɑːsk/

Noun

1. A covering for the face worn by actors.
2. A disguise.

Example: Actors wore masks to show different characters.

Ancient Greek Orchestra

Origin: Ancient Greek *orkhēstra*, from *orkheisthai* 'to dance'

Pronunciation: /ˈɔːrkɪstrə/

Noun

1. The circular space where the chorus performed.
2. The musicians in a theatre.

Example: The orchestra was the heart of the theatre.

Ancient Greek Hero

Origin: Ancient Greek *hērōs*, a warrior or demigod

Pronunciation: /ˈhɪərəʊ/

Noun

1. A person admired for courage and noble deeds.
2. The main character in a story.

Example: Heroes in Greek myths often had tragic flaws.

Ancient Greek Myth

Origin: Ancient Greek *mythos*, 'story, word'

Pronunciation: /mɪθ/

Noun

1. A traditional story about gods or heroes.
2. A false belief or idea.

Example: Many myths explain how the world began.

Ancient Greek Oracle

Origin: Ancient Greek *khrēstērion*, from *khrēsthai* 'to consult'

Pronunciation: /ˈɒrəkl/

Noun

1. A priest or priestess who gives prophecies.
2. A wise person whose advice is sought.

Example: People travelled to Delphi to consult the oracle.

Ancient Greek Prophecy

Origin: Ancient Greek *prophēteia*, from *prophētēs* 'prophet'

Pronunciation: /ˈprɒfəsi/

Noun

1. A prediction of future events.
2. The act of foretelling.

Example: The prophecy said the king would lose his crown.

Ancient Greek Fate

Origin: Ancient Greek *moira*, 'portion, lot'

Pronunciation: /feɪt/

Noun

1. The power that determines what happens.
2. A person's destiny.

Example: The characters could not escape their fate.

Ancient Greek Sacrifice

Origin: Ancient Greek *thusia*, from *thuein* 'to offer'

Pronunciation: /ˈsækrɪfaɪs/

Noun

1. An offering made to a god.
2. Something given up for a greater purpose.

Example: They made a sacrifice to the gods before battle.

Ancient Greek Temple

Origin: Ancient Greek *naos*, 'dwelling, temple'

Pronunciation: /ˈtɛmpl/

Noun

1. A building for worship.
2. A place considered sacred.

Example: The temple was built on a hill overlooking the city.

Ancient Greek Statue

Origin: Ancient Greek *andrias*, from *anēr* 'man'

Pronunciation: /ˈstætʃuː/

Noun

1. A carved figure of a person or god.
2. A sculpture.

Example: The statue was made of white marble.

Ancient Greek Philosophy

Origin: Ancient Greek *philosophia*, from *philos* 'loving' + *sophia* 'wisdom'

Pronunciation: /fɪˈlɒsəfi/

Noun

1. The study of ideas about life and knowledge.
2. A set of beliefs.

Example: Socrates taught philosophy in the agora.

Ancient Greek Democracy

Origin: Ancient Greek *dēmokratia*, from *dēmos* 'people' + *kratos* 'rule'

Pronunciation: /dɪˈmɒkrəsi/

Noun

1. A system of government by the people.
2. A country with elected leaders.

Example: Athens was one of the first democracies.

Ancient Greek Olympics

Origin: Ancient Greek *Olympia*, the site of the games

Pronunciation: /əˈlɪmpɪks/

Noun

1. A festival of athletic competitions.
2. The games held every four years.

Example: Runners competed in the Olympics for a wreath of olive.

Ancient Greek Wrestling

Origin: Ancient Greek *palē*, 'struggle, wrestling'

Pronunciation: /ˈrɛslɪŋ/

Noun

1. A sport where two people grapple.
2. A struggle or fight.

Example: Wrestling was a popular event at the games.

Ancient Greek Discus

Origin: Ancient Greek *diskos*, 'quoit, round object'

Pronunciation: /ˈdɪskəs/

Noun

1. A heavy disc thrown in competition.
2. The athletic event of throwing it.

Example: He threw the discus as far as he could.

Ancient Greek Javelin

Origin: Ancient Greek *akontion*, from *akōn* 'dart'

Pronunciation: /ˈdʒævlɪn/

Noun

1. A spear thrown in competition.
2. The athletic event of throwing it.

Example: The javelin flew through the air and landed in the ground.

Ancient Greek Marathon

Origin: Ancient Greek *Marathōn*, the battle site

Pronunciation: /ˈmærəθɒn/

Noun

1. A long-distance race of 26 miles.
2. Any long and difficult task.

Example: The messenger ran the marathon to bring the news.

Ancient Greek Pentathlon

Origin: Ancient Greek *pentathlon*, from *pente* 'five' + *athlon* 'contest'

Pronunciation: /pɛnˈtæθlɒn/

Noun

1. An event with five athletic contests.
2. A competition testing many skills.

Example: The pentathlon included running, jumping, and wrestling.

Ancient Greek Gymnasium

Origin: Ancient Greek *gymnasion*, from *gymnos* 'naked'

Pronunciation: /dʒɪmˈneɪzɪəm/

Noun

1. A place for exercise and training.
2. A school for young men.

Example: Boys trained at the gymnasium every morning.

Ancient Greek Stadium

Origin: Ancient Greek *stadion*, a measure of length

Pronunciation: /ˈsteɪdɪəm/

Noun

1. A large sports arena.
2. A unit of distance.

Example: The stadium could hold thousands of spectators.

Ancient Greek Victory

Origin: Ancient Greek *nikē*, 'victory, success'

Pronunciation: /ˈvɪktəri/

Noun

1. The act of winning.
2. A success in battle or competition.

Example: The victory was celebrated with a feast.

Ancient Greek Laurel

Origin: Ancient Greek *daphnē*, 'laurel, bay tree'

Pronunciation: /ˈlɒrəl/

Noun

1. A crown of leaves worn by victors.
2. A symbol of honour.

Example: The winner received a laurel wreath.

Ancient Greek Herald

Origin: Ancient Greek *kērux*, 'herald, messenger'

Pronunciation: /ˈhɛrəld/

Noun

1. A messenger who announces news.
2. An official who calls out proclamations.

Example: The herald announced the start of the games.

Ancient Greek Trumpet

Origin: Ancient Greek *salpinx*, 'trumpet, war-horn'

Pronunciation: /ˈtrʌmpɪt/

Noun

1. A brass instrument played by blowing.
2. A sound made by it.

Example: The trumpet sounded to signal the start of the race.

Ancient Greek Lyre

Origin: Ancient Greek *lyra*, 'lyre, harp'

Pronunciation: /laɪə/

Noun

1. A stringed instrument played with a plectrum.
2. A symbol of poetry and music.

Example: The lyre was played to accompany the singers.

Ancient Greek Flute

Origin: Ancient Greek *aulos*, 'pipe, flute'

Pronunciation: /fluːt/

Noun

1. A wind instrument played by blowing across a hole.
2. A sound like a flute.

Example: The flute player performed at the festival.

Ancient Greek Amphitheatre

Origin: Ancient Greek *amphitheatron*, from *amphi* 'around' + *theatron* 'seeing-place'

Pronunciation: /ˈæmfɪθɪətə/

Noun

1. A round or oval theatre with seats around a central arena.
2. A place for public entertainment.

Example: The amphitheatre could hold thousands of spectators.

Ancient Greek Colosseum

Origin: Ancient Greek *kolossos*, 'huge statue'

Pronunciation: /kɒləˈsiːəm/

Noun

1. A large amphitheatre for gladiatorial contests.
2. A huge building for public entertainment.

Example: The Colosseum was built to hold tens of thousands of people.

Ancient Greek Gladiator

Origin: Ancient Greek *gladiator*, from *gladius* 'sword'

Pronunciation: /ˈglædɪeɪtə/

Noun

1. A fighter who performed in public contests.
2. A person who fights for entertainment.

Example: The gladiator entered the arena to fight the lion.

Ancient Greek Chariot

Origin: Ancient Greek *harma*, 'chariot, wagon'

Pronunciation: /ˈtʃærɪət/

Noun

1. A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses.
2. A vehicle used in races and battles.

Example: The chariot raced around the track at great speed.

Ancient Greek Aqueduct

Origin: Ancient Greek *hydragōgeion*, from *hydōr* 'water' + *agōgos* 'leading'

Pronunciation: /ˈækwɪdʌkt/

Noun

1. A bridge-like structure for carrying water.
2. A channel for water.

Example: The aqueduct brought water to the city from the hills.

Ancient Greek Forum

Origin: Ancient Greek *agora*, 'assembly, marketplace'

Pronunciation: /ˈfɔːrəm/

Noun

1. A public square for assembly and trade.
2. A place for discussion.

Example: The forum was the centre of public life in the city.

Ancient Greek Senate

Origin: Ancient Greek *gerousia*, from *geron* 'old man'

Pronunciation: /ˈsɛnɪt/

Noun

1. A council of elders who advised the rulers.
2. A governing body.

Example: The senate met in the forum to debate the law.

Ancient Greek Consul

Origin: Ancient Greek *hypatos*, 'highest, chief'

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒnsl/

Noun

1. One of two chief magistrates elected each year.
2. A high official.

Example: The consuls led the army into battle.

Ancient Greek Legion

Origin: Ancient Greek *legeōn*, from *legein* 'to gather'

Pronunciation: /ˈliːdʒən/

Noun

1. A large unit of soldiers.
2. A great number of people.

Example: The legion marched in perfect formation.

Ancient Greek Centurion

Origin: Ancient Greek *hekatontarkhēs*, from *hekaton* 'hundred' + *arkhein* 'to rule'

Pronunciation: /sɛnˈtjʊərɪən/

Noun

1. An officer who commanded a century.
2. A leader of a group of soldiers.

Example: The centurion shouted orders to his men.

Ancient Greek Phalanx

Origin: Ancient Greek *phalanx*, 'line of battle, roller'

Pronunciation: /ˈfælæŋks/

Noun

1. A close formation of soldiers with shields and spears.
2. A group moving together.

Example: The phalanx advanced with shields locked and spears levelled.

Ancient Greek Shield

Origin: Ancient Greek *aspis*, 'shield, round shield'

Pronunciation: /ʃiːld/

Noun

1. A broad piece of armour carried for protection.
2. A protective barrier.

Example: The soldier carried a bronze shield and a spear.

Ancient Greek Helmet

Origin: Ancient Greek *korys*, 'helmet, leather cap'

Pronunciation: /ˈhɛlmɪt/

Noun

1. A protective covering for the head.
2. A piece of armour worn in battle.

Example: The helmet had a crest of red horsehair.

Ancient Greek Armour

Origin: Ancient Greek *hoplon*, 'tool, weapon, armour'

Pronunciation: /ˈɑːmə/

Noun

1. Protective clothing worn in battle.
2. A metal covering for the body.

Example: The knight wore heavy armour made of iron plates.

Ancient Greek Sword

Origin: Ancient Greek *xiphos*, 'sword, short sword'

Pronunciation: /sɔːd/

Noun

1. A weapon with a long blade for cutting or thrusting.
2. A symbol of power or authority.

Example: The soldier drew his sword and charged into battle.

Ancient Greek Spear

Origin: Ancient Greek *doru*, 'spear, wood'

Pronunciation: /spɪə/

Noun

1. A long weapon with a pointed head.
2. A thrown or thrusting weapon.

Example: The hunter threw the spear at the deer.

Ancient Greek Bow

Origin: Ancient Greek *toxon*, 'bow, arch'

Pronunciation: /baʊ/

Noun

1. A curved weapon for shooting arrows.
2. A knot with two loops.

Example: The archer drew the bow and released the arrow.

Ancient Greek Arrow

Origin: Ancient Greek *belos*, 'missile, dart'

Pronunciation: /ˈærəʊ/

Noun

1. A thin pointed weapon shot from a bow.
2. A sign showing direction.

Example: The arrow struck the target in the centre.

Ancient Greek Quiver

Origin: Ancient Greek *pharetra*, 'quiver, case for arrows'

Pronunciation: /ˈkwɪvə/

Noun

1. A case for carrying arrows.
2. A slight shaking movement.

Example: The archer carried a quiver full of arrows.

Ancient Greek Shipwreck

Origin: Ancient Greek *naufragion*, from *naus* 'ship' + *agnynai* 'to break'

Pronunciation: /ˈʃɪprɛk/

Noun

1. The destruction of a ship at sea.
2. A ship that has been wrecked.

Example: The shipwreck left the sailors stranded on the island.

Ancient Greek Anchor

Origin: Ancient Greek *ankyra*, 'anchor, hook'

Pronunciation: /ˈæŋkə/

Noun

1. A heavy hook that holds a ship in place.
2. A person who presents news.

Example: The ship dropped anchor in the harbour.

Ancient Greek Oar

Origin: Ancient Greek *eretmos*, 'oar, rudder'

Pronunciation: /ɔː/

Noun

1. A long pole with a flat blade for rowing.
2. A person who rows.

Example: The rowers pulled their oars in time with the drum.

Ancient Greek Harbour

Origin: Ancient Greek *limēn*, 'harbour, port'

Pronunciation: /ˈhɑːbə/

Noun

1. A sheltered place where ships can anchor.
2. A place of safety.

Example: The ships sailed into the harbour at dawn.

Ancient Greek Navy

Origin: Ancient Greek *nautikē*, 'seamanship, fleet'

Pronunciation: /ˈneɪvi/

Noun

1. The warships of a country.
2. The sailors who serve on them.

Example: The navy defended the coast from pirates.

Ancient Greek Trireme

Origin: Ancient Greek *triērēs*, from *tri-* 'three' + *eressein* 'to row'

Pronunciation: /ˈtraɪriːm/

Noun

1. A warship with three banks of oars.
2. A fast and powerful vessel.

Example: The trireme could outrun most other ships in battle.

Ancient Greek Pirate

Origin: Ancient Greek *peirates*, 'pirate, brigand'

Pronunciation: /ˈpaɪrət/

Noun

1. A person who attacks ships at sea.
2. A person who steals from others.

Example: The pirates raided the merchant ships for gold.

Ancient Greek Merchant

Origin: Ancient Greek *emporos*, 'merchant, traveller'

Pronunciation: /ˈmɜːtʃənt/

Noun

1. A person who buys and sells goods.
2. A trader.

Example: The merchant sailed to Egypt to buy grain.

Ancient Greek Cargo

Origin: Ancient Greek *phortion*, 'load, burden'

Pronunciation: /ˈkɑːgəʊ/

Noun

1. The goods carried by a ship.
2. A load of anything.

Example: The cargo included wine, oil, and pottery.

Ancient Greek Voyage

Origin: Ancient Greek *plous*, 'sailing, voyage'

Pronunciation: /ˈvɔɪɪdʒ/

Noun

1. A journey by sea.
2. A long trip.

Example: The voyage took three months to complete.

Ancient Greek Island

Origin: Ancient Greek *nēsos*, 'island, peninsula'

Pronunciation: /ˈaɪlənd/

Noun

1. A piece of land surrounded by water.
2. A place apart from others.

Example: The island was home to many goats and olive trees.

Ancient Greek Peninsula

Origin: Ancient Greek *khersonēsos*, from *khersos* 'dry land' + *nēsos* 'island'

Pronunciation: /pɪˈnɪnsjʊlə/

Noun

1. A piece of land almost surrounded by water.
2. A land joined to a larger mass.

Example: The peninsula jutted out into the sea like a finger.

Ancient Greek Coast

Origin: Ancient Greek *aktē*, 'shore, coast'

Pronunciation: /kəʊst/

Noun

1. The land along the sea.
2. The edge of the land.

Example: The coast was rocky and dangerous for ships.

Ancient Greek Mountain

Origin: Ancient Greek *oros*, 'mountain, hill'

Pronunciation: /ˈmaʊntɪn/

Noun

1. A very high hill.
2. A large amount of something.

Example: The mountain was covered in snow all year round.

Ancient Greek Valley

Origin: Ancient Greek *aulōn*, 'valley, glen'

Pronunciation: /ˈvæli/

Noun

1. A low area between hills.
2. A river basin.

Example: The valley was fertile and good for growing crops.

Ancient Greek River

Origin: Ancient Greek *potamos*, 'river, stream'

Pronunciation: /ˈrɪvə/

Noun

1. A large natural stream of water.
2. A flow of liquid.

Example: The river flooded its banks after heavy rain.

Ancient Greek Spring

Origin: Ancient Greek *pēgē*, 'spring, fountain'

Pronunciation: /sprɪŋ/

Noun

1. A natural source of water.
2. A season of the year.

Example: The spring water was cold and clear.

Ancient Greek Forest

Origin: Ancient Greek *hylē*, 'wood, forest'

Pronunciation: /ˈfɒrɪst/

Noun

1. A large area covered with trees.
2. A dense growth of trees.

Example: The forest was home to wolves and bears.

Ancient Greek Olive

Origin: Ancient Greek *elaia*, 'olive tree, olive'

Pronunciation: /ˈɒlɪv/

Noun

1. A small fruit used for food and oil.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The olive grove was planted on the hillside.

Ancient Greek Vine

Origin: Ancient Greek *ampelos*, 'vine, grapevine'

Pronunciation: /vaɪn/

Noun

1. A plant that grows grapes.
2. A climbing plant.

Example: The vine was trained to grow along the wall.

Ancient Greek Grape

Origin: Ancient Greek *botrys*, 'bunch of grapes'

Pronunciation: /greɪp/

Noun

1. A small round fruit that grows in bunches.
2. The vine that bears it.

Example: The grapes were ripe and ready to be picked.

Ancient Greek Wine

Origin: Ancient Greek *oinos*, 'wine, vine'

Pronunciation: /waɪn/

Noun

1. An alcoholic drink made from grapes.
2. A dark red colour.

Example: The wine was stored in large clay jars.

Ancient Greek Bread

Origin: Ancient Greek *artos*, 'bread, loaf'

Pronunciation: /brɛd/

Noun

1. A food made from flour and water.
2. A loaf of bread.

Example: The bread was baked in a stone oven.

Ancient Greek Cheese

Origin: Ancient Greek *tyros*, 'cheese, curd'

Pronunciation: /tʃiːz/

Noun

1. A food made from milk.
2. A solid block of it.

Example: The cheese was made from goat's milk.

Ancient Greek Honey

Origin: Ancient Greek *meli*, 'honey, sweetness'

Pronunciation: /ˈhʌni/

Noun

1. A sweet sticky substance made by bees.
2. A term of endearment.

Example: The honey was collected from wild bees.

Ancient Greek Fig

Origin: Ancient Greek *sykon*, 'fig, fig tree'

Pronunciation: /fɪg/

Noun

1. A soft fruit with many seeds.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The figs were dried in the sun.

Ancient Greek Pomegranate

Origin: Ancient Greek *rhoa*, 'pomegranate, pomegranate tree'

Pronunciation: /ˈpɒmɪgrænɪt/

Noun

1. A fruit with many seeds and a tough skin.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The pomegranate was cut open to reveal the red seeds.

Ancient Greek Fish

Origin: Ancient Greek *ichthys*, 'fish, fish-like creature'

Pronunciation: /fɪʃ/

Noun

1. A cold-blooded animal that lives in water.
2. A symbol of Christianity.

Example: The fish were caught in nets and sold at the market.

Ancient Greek Salt

Origin: Ancient Greek *hals*, 'salt, sea'

Pronunciation: /sɔːlt/

Noun

1. A white substance used to season food.
2. A preservative.

Example: The salt was mined from the coastal flats.

Ancient Greek Oil

Origin: Ancient Greek *elaion*, 'olive oil, oil'

Pronunciation: /ɔɪl/

Noun

1. A liquid used for cooking and lighting.
2. A substance that does not mix with water.

Example: The oil was pressed from the olives in autumn.

Ancient Greek Vinegar

Origin: Ancient Greek *oxos*, 'vinegar, sour wine'

Pronunciation: /ˈvɪnɪgə/

Noun

1. A sour liquid made from wine.
2. A preservative.

Example: The vinegar was used to preserve the vegetables.

Ancient Greek Garlic

Origin: Ancient Greek *skorodon*, 'garlic, garlic clove'

Pronunciation: /ˈgɑːlɪk/

Noun

1. A strong-smelling bulb used in cooking.
2. A clove of it.

Example: The garlic was roasted with the meat.

Ancient Greek Onion

Origin: Ancient Greek *kromyon*, 'onion, bulb'

Pronunciation: /ˈʌnjən/

Noun

1. A round vegetable with many layers.
2. A bulb that is eaten.

Example: The onion was sliced and added to the stew.

Ancient Greek Lentil

Origin: Ancient Greek *phakos*, 'lentil, lentil soup'

Pronunciation: /ˈlɛntɪl/

Noun

1. A small round seed used as food.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The lentils were cooked with onions and garlic.

Ancient Greek Bean

Origin: Ancient Greek *kyamos*, 'bean, bean plant'

Pronunciation: /biːn/

Noun

1. A seed or pod used as food.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The beans were boiled and served with bread.

Ancient Greek Pea

Origin: Ancient Greek *pisos*, 'pea, pea plant'

Pronunciation: /piː/

Noun

1. A small round green seed.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The peas were shelled and cooked in a pot.

Ancient Greek Cabbage

Origin: Ancient Greek *krambē*, 'cabbage, kale'

Pronunciation: /ˈkæbɪdʒ/

Noun

1. A leafy vegetable with a round head.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The cabbage was boiled with salt and oil.

Ancient Greek Lettuce

Origin: Ancient Greek *thridax*, 'lettuce, wild lettuce'

Pronunciation: /ˈlɛtɪs/

Noun

1. A leafy vegetable eaten raw in salads.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The lettuce was served with a dressing of oil and vinegar.

Ancient Greek Cucumber

Origin: Ancient Greek *sikyos*, 'cucumber, gourd'

Pronunciation: /ˈkjuːkʌmbə/

Noun

1. A long green fruit eaten raw.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The cucumber was sliced and added to the salad.

Ancient Greek Melon

Origin: Ancient Greek *pepon*, 'melon, ripe fruit'

Pronunciation: /ˈmɛlən/

Noun

1. A large sweet fruit with many seeds.
2. A plant that bears it.

Example: The melon was cut open to reveal the juicy flesh.

Ancient Greek Nut

Origin: Ancient Greek *karyon*, 'nut, walnut'

Pronunciation: /nʌt/

Noun

1. A hard-shelled fruit with an edible kernel.
2. A tool for fastening.

Example: The nuts were gathered in autumn and stored for winter.

Ancient Greek Almond

Origin: Ancient Greek *amygdalē*, 'almond, almond tree'

Pronunciation: /ˈɑːmənd/

Noun

1. A nut with a hard shell and a sweet kernel.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The almonds were roasted and eaten as a snack.

Ancient Greek Walnut

Origin: Ancient Greek *karyon*, 'nut, walnut'

Pronunciation: /ˈwɔːlnʌt/

Noun

1. A nut with a wrinkled shell and a bitter kernel.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The walnuts were pressed for their oil.

Ancient Greek Chestnut

Origin: Ancient Greek *kastanon*, 'chestnut, chestnut tree'

Pronunciation: /ˈtʃɛsnʌt/

Noun

1. A nut with a spiny husk and a sweet kernel.
2. The tree that bears it.

Example: The chestnuts were roasted over the fire.

Ancient Greek Date

Origin: Ancient Greek *daktylos*, 'date, finger'

Pronunciation: /deɪt/

Noun

1. A sweet fruit with a long stone.
2. A day of the month.

Example: The dates were imported from Egypt.

Ancient Greek Fig Tree

Origin: Ancient Greek *sykē*, 'fig tree, fig'

Pronunciation: /fɪg triː/

Noun

1. A tree that bears figs.
2. A symbol of fertility.

Example: The fig tree grew beside the house.

Ancient Greek Olive Tree

Origin: Ancient Greek *elaia*, 'olive tree, olive'

Pronunciation: /ˈɒlɪv triː/

Noun

1. A tree that bears olives.
2. A symbol of peace.

Example: The olive tree was planted by the grandfather.

Ancient Greek Vineyard

Origin: Ancient Greek *ampelōn*, 'vineyard, vine-dresser'

Pronunciation: /ˈvɪnjɑːd/

Noun

1. A place where grapes are grown.
2. A plantation of vines.

Example: The vineyard produced wine for the whole village.

Ancient Greek Orchard

Origin: Ancient Greek *kēpos*, 'garden, orchard'

Pronunciation: /ˈɔːtʃəd/

Noun

1. A place where fruit trees are grown.
2. A plantation of trees.

Example: The orchard was full of apple and pear trees.

Ancient Greek Garden

Origin: Ancient Greek *kēpos*, 'garden, orchard'

Pronunciation: /ˈgɑːdn/

Noun

1. A place where plants are grown.
2. A pleasant outdoor area.

Example: The garden was filled with herbs and flowers.

Ancient Greek Farm

Origin: Ancient Greek *agros*, 'field, farm'

Pronunciation: /fɑːm/

Noun

1. A place where crops and animals are raised.
2. A piece of land used for agriculture.

Example: The farm produced grain, olives, and wine.

Ancient Greek Field

Origin: Ancient Greek *agros*, 'field, farm'

Pronunciation: /fiːld/

Noun

1. A piece of land used for growing crops.
2. A wide open area.

Example: The field was ploughed and sown with barley.

Ancient Greek Plough

Origin: Ancient Greek *aroter*, 'plough, ploughshare'

Pronunciation: /plaʊ/

Noun

1. A tool for turning the soil.
2. A constellation.

Example: The plough was pulled by two oxen.

Ancient Greek Sickle

Origin: Ancient Greek *drepanon*, 'sickle, pruning-hook'

Pronunciation: /ˈsɪkl/

Noun

1. A curved tool for cutting grain.
2. A symbol of harvest.

Example: The sickle was used to cut the ripe wheat.

Ancient Greek Scythe

Origin: Ancient Greek *drepanon*, 'sickle, pruning-hook'

Pronunciation: /saɪð/

Noun

1. A long-handled tool for cutting grass.
2. A symbol of death.

Example: The scythe was used to cut the hay in the meadow.

Ancient Greek Basket

Origin: Ancient Greek *kanoun*, 'basket, wicker basket'

Pronunciation: /ˈbɑːskɪt/

Noun

1. A container made of woven material.
2. A basketful of something.

Example: The basket was filled with fruit and vegetables.

Ancient Greek Jar

Origin: Ancient Greek *amphoreus*, 'jar, two-handled jar'

Pronunciation: /dʒɑː/

Noun

1. A large container for liquids or food.
2. A glass container.

Example: The jar was sealed with wax to keep the wine fresh.

Ancient Greek Amphora

Origin: Ancient Greek *amphoreus*, 'jar, two-handled jar'

Pronunciation: /ˈæmfərə/

Noun

1. A tall two-handled jar for storing wine or oil.
2. A unit of liquid measure.

Example: The amphora was decorated with black figures on a red background.

Ancient Greek Cup

Origin: Ancient Greek *kylix*, 'cup, drinking-cup'

Pronunciation: /kʌp/

Noun

1. A small container for drinking.
2. A trophy.

Example: The cup was made of silver and gold.

Ancient Greek Bowl

Origin: Ancient Greek *krater*, 'bowl, mixing-bowl'

Pronunciation: /bəʊl/

Noun

1. A round container for food or drink.
2. A hollow vessel.

Example: The bowl was filled with water for washing.

Ancient Greek Plate

Origin: Ancient Greek *pinax*, 'plate, tablet'

Pronunciation: /pleɪt/

Noun

1. A flat dish for food.
2. A thin piece of metal.

Example: The plate was made of clay and painted with figures.

Ancient Greek Knife

Origin: Ancient Greek *machaira*, 'knife, sword'

Pronunciation: /naɪf/

Noun

1. A tool with a sharp blade for cutting.
2. A weapon.

Example: The knife was used to cut the meat and bread.

Ancient Greek Spoon

Origin: Ancient Greek *kochlear*, 'spoon, ladle'

Pronunciation: /spuːn/

Noun

1. A utensil for eating or serving food.
2. A shallow bowl on a handle.

Example: The spoon was made of bronze and had a long handle.

Ancient Greek Ladle

Origin: Ancient Greek *kyathos*, 'ladle, dipper'

Pronunciation: /ˈleɪdl/

Noun

1. A deep spoon for serving liquids.
2. A tool for dipping.

Example: The ladle was used to serve the soup from the pot.

Ancient Greek Strainer

Origin: Ancient Greek *ethmos*, 'strainer, sieve'

Pronunciation: /ˈstreɪnə/

Noun

1. A device for separating liquids from solids.
2. A sieve.

Example: The strainer was used to remove the seeds from the juice.

Ancient Greek Mortar

Origin: Ancient Greek *mortarion*, 'mortar, bowl for grinding'

Pronunciation: /ˈmɔːtə/

Noun

1. A bowl for grinding substances with a pestle.
2. A building material.

Example: The mortar was used to grind the herbs and spices.

Ancient Greek Pestle

Origin: Ancient Greek *pistillos*, 'pestle, pounder'

Pronunciation: /ˈpɛsl/

Noun

1. A tool for grinding substances in a mortar.
2. A pounding instrument.

Example: The pestle was made of stone and fitted the mortar.

Ancient Greek Oven

Origin: Ancient Greek *klibanos*, 'oven, baking-pan'

Pronunciation: /ˈʌvn/

Noun

1. A chamber for baking or heating.
2. A kiln.

Example: The oven was built of clay and heated with wood.

Ancient Greek Kiln

Origin: Ancient Greek *klibanos*, 'oven, baking-pan'

Pronunciation: /kɪln/

Noun

1. A furnace for firing pottery or bricks.
2. A drying chamber.

Example: The kiln was used to fire the clay pots.

Ancient Greek Furnace

Origin: Ancient Greek *kaminos*, 'furnace, oven'

Pronunciation: /ˈfɜːnɪs/

Noun

1. A chamber for heating or melting.
2. A hot place.

Example: The furnace was used to smelt the iron ore.

Ancient Greek Hearth

Origin: Ancient Greek *hestia*, 'hearth, fireplace'

Pronunciation: /hɑːθ/

Noun

1. The floor of a fireplace.
2. The centre of the home.

Example: The hearth was the centre of the household.

Ancient Greek Fireplace

Origin: Ancient Greek *hestia*, 'hearth, fireplace'

Pronunciation: /ˈfaɪəpleɪs/

Noun

1. A place where a fire is built.
2. A hearth.

Example: The fireplace was built of stone and had a chimney.

Ancient Greek Chimney

Origin: Ancient Greek *kapnodochē*, 'chimney, smoke-hole'

Pronunciation: /ˈtʃɪmni/

Noun

1. A vertical passage for smoke.
2. A stack of bricks.

Example: The chimney was built of brick and had a tall stack.

Ancient Greek Window

Origin: Ancient Greek *thyris*, 'window, door'

Pronunciation: /ˈwɪndəʊ/

Noun

1. An opening in a wall for light and air.
2. A pane of glass.

Example: The window was small and had no glass.

Ancient Greek Door

Origin: Ancient Greek *thyra*, 'door, doorway'

Pronunciation: /dɔː/

Noun

1. A movable barrier for entering or leaving.
2. A doorway.

Example: The door was made of wood and had a bronze handle.

Ancient Greek Wall

Origin: Ancient Greek *teichos*, 'wall, fortification'

Pronunciation: /wɔːl/

Noun

1. A structure for enclosing or dividing.
2. A fortification.

Example: The wall was built of stone and surrounded the city.

Ancient Greek Roof

Origin: Ancient Greek *stegē*, 'roof, covering'

Pronunciation: /ruːf/

Noun

1. The top covering of a building.
2. A shelter.

Example: The roof was made of tiles and had a slight slope.

Ancient Greek Floor

Origin: Ancient Greek *edaphos*, 'floor, ground'

Pronunciation: /flɔː/

Noun

1. The lower surface of a room.
2. A level of a building.

Example: The floor was paved with mosaic tiles.

Ancient Greek Column

Origin: Ancient Greek *kionion*, 'column, pillar'

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒləm/

Noun

1. A vertical support for a building.
2. A pillar.

Example: The column was made of marble and had a fluted shaft.

Ancient Greek Pillar

Origin: Ancient Greek *kionion*, 'column, pillar'

Pronunciation: /ˈpɪlə/

Noun

1. A vertical support for a building.
2. A column.

Example: The pillar was carved with a spiral pattern.

Ancient Greek Arch

Origin: Ancient Greek *arkhē*, 'arch, beginning'

Pronunciation: /ɑːtʃ/

Noun

1. A curved structure for supporting weight.
2. A gateway.

Example: The arch was built of stone and supported the roof.

Ancient Greek Dome

Origin: Ancient Greek *domos*, 'dome, house'

Pronunciation: /dəʊm/

Noun

1. A rounded roof.
2. A building with a dome.

Example: The dome was built of concrete and had a hole at the top.

Ancient Greek Staircase

Origin: Ancient Greek *klimax*, 'staircase, ladder'

Pronunciation: /ˈstɛəkeɪs/

Noun

1. A flight of steps.
2. A ladder.

Example: The staircase was made of stone and had a wooden handrail.

Ancient Greek Ladder

Origin: Ancient Greek *klimax*, 'staircase, ladder'

Pronunciation: /ˈlædə/

Noun

1. A set of rungs for climbing.
2. A means of rising.

Example: The ladder was made of wood and had ten rungs.

Ancient Greek Bridge

Origin: Ancient Greek *gephyra*, 'bridge, causeway'

Pronunciation: /brɪdʒ/

Noun

1. A structure for crossing a river or gap.
2. A connection between two things.

Example: The bridge was built of stone and had three arches.

Ancient Greek Road

Origin: Ancient Greek *hodos*, 'road, way'

Pronunciation: /rəʊd/

Noun

1. A way for travelling on foot or by vehicle.
2. A path.

Example: The road was paved with stones and led to the city.

Ancient Greek Path

Origin: Ancient Greek *hodos*, 'road, way'

Pronunciation: /pɑːθ/

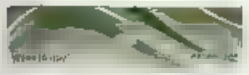
Noun

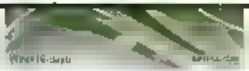
1. A narrow way for walking.
2. A course of action.

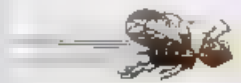
Example: The path was worn by many feet and led to the spring.

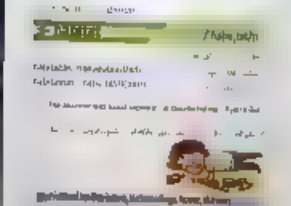
Ancient Greek Gate

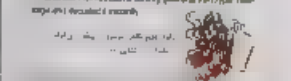
Origin: Ancient Greek *p

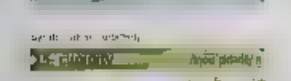


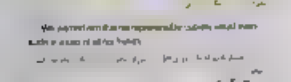


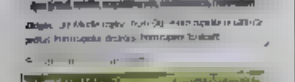


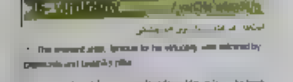


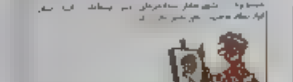


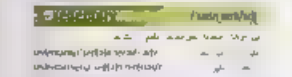


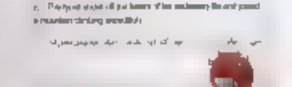


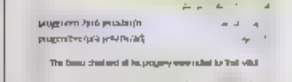


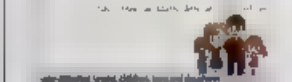


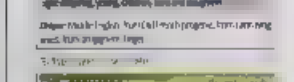


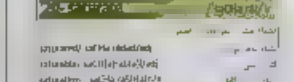


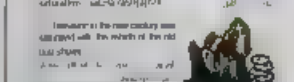


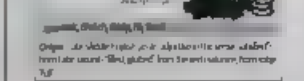


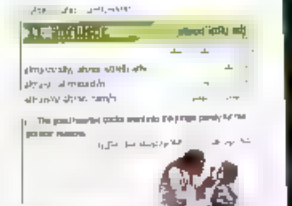


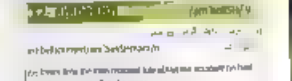


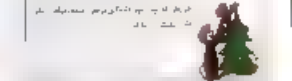


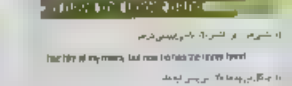


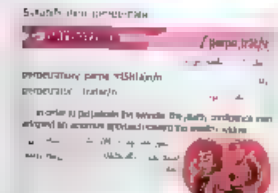


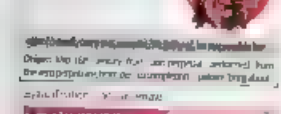


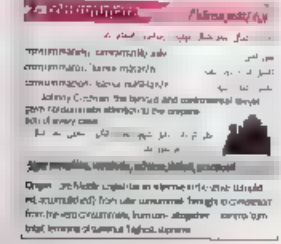


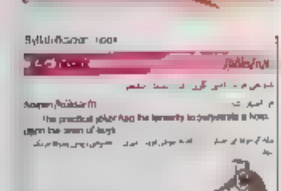


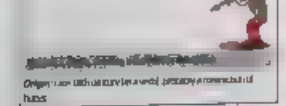


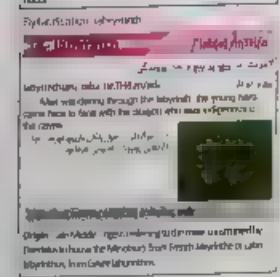


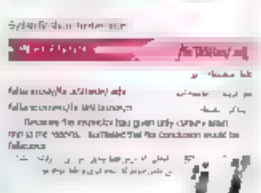


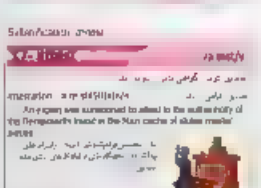


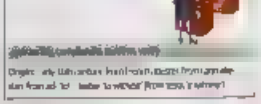


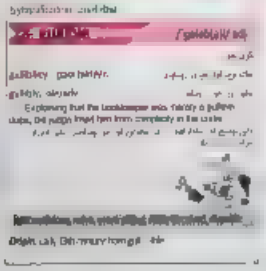


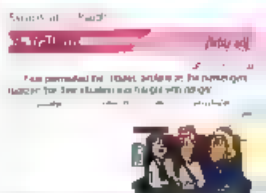


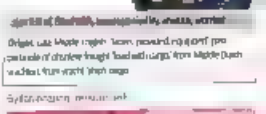


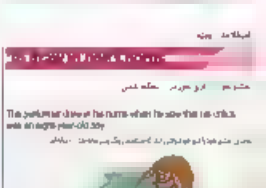


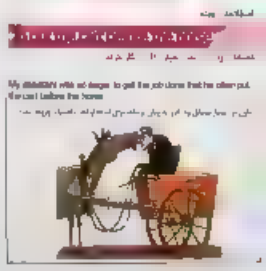


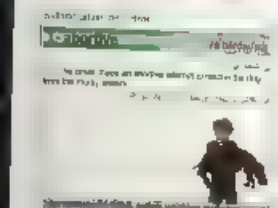


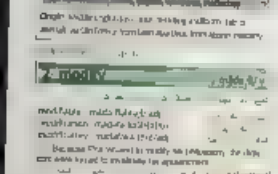


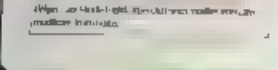


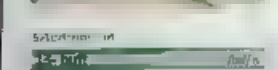


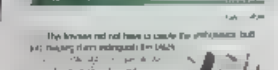


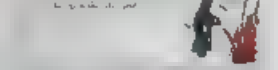


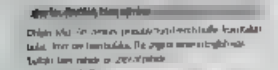


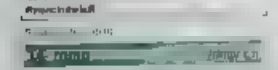


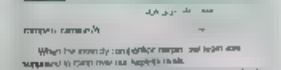


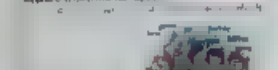


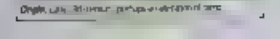


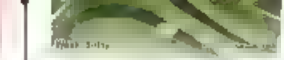


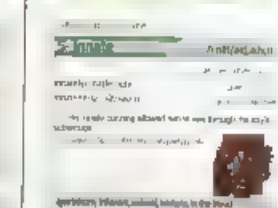


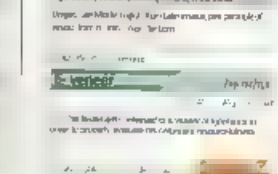


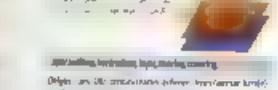


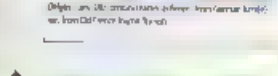


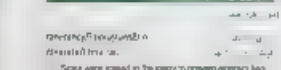


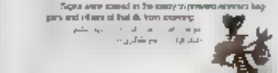


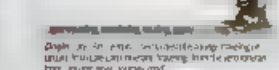


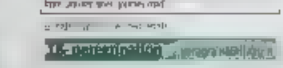


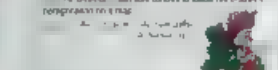


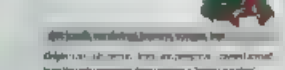


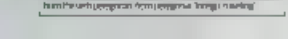


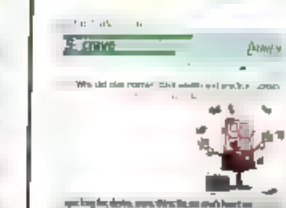


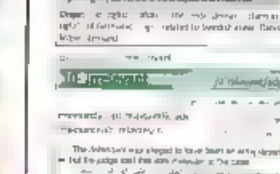


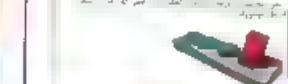


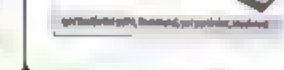


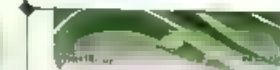


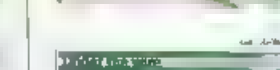


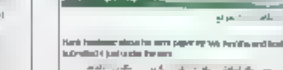


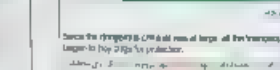


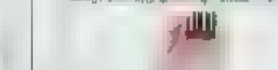


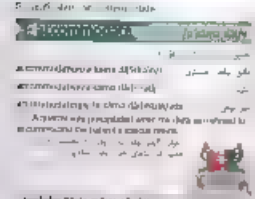


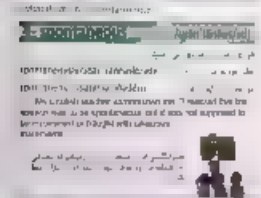


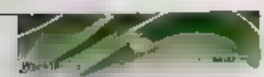


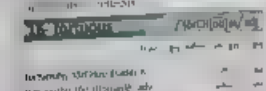


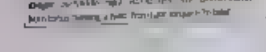


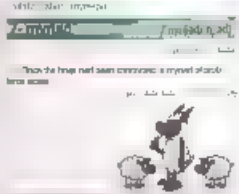


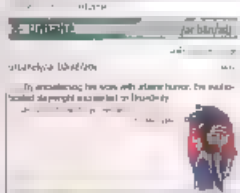


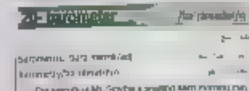


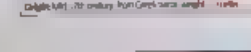


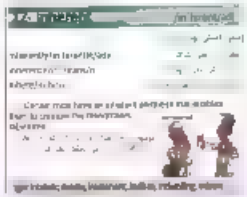


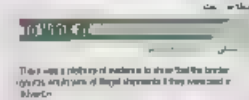


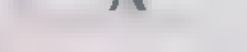


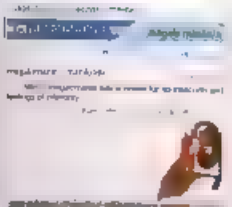


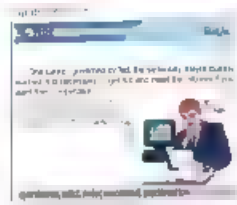


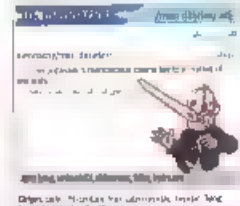


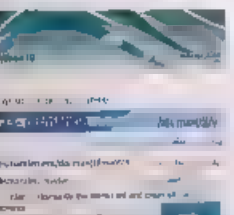


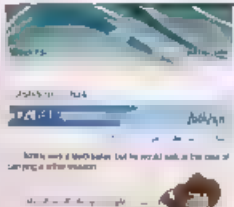


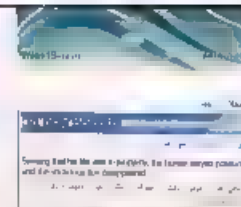


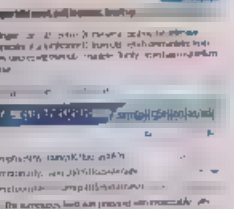


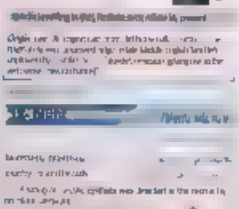


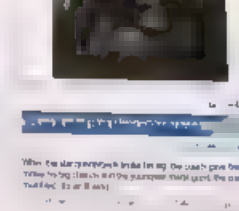












3. revile

verb

Origin: Middle English *revilen*, from Old French *reviler* to make cheap, from *re-* + *vil* vile

Synonyms: abuse, insult, vilify

4. perky

adjective

Origin: Obsolete *perk* to thrust out, from Middle English *perken*

5. dissuade

verb

Origin: Latin *dissuadere* to advise against, from *dis-* + *suadere* to persuade

6. prodigal

adjective

Origin: Latin *prodigus* lavish, wasteful, from *prodigere* to drive forward, squander

7. predatory

adjective

Origin: Late Latin *praedatorius* of plunder, from Latin *praedator* plunderer, from *praedari* to plunder, from *praeda* booty

8. abstemious

adjective

Origin: Latin *abstemius* sparing in food and drink, from *abs-* + *temetum* intoxicating drink

9. edifice

noun

Origin: Old French *edifice* building, from Latin *aedificium* from *aedificare* to build

10. unabated

adjective

Origin: Past participle of *abate* to lessen, from Old French *abatre* to beat down

11. ruin

noun

Origin: Latin *ruina* a collapse, from *ruere* to fall down

12. find a promise

verb

Origin: Old English *findan* to discover, to reach

11. indict

12. repose

13. extant

14. nebulous

15. omniscience

16. vicissitude

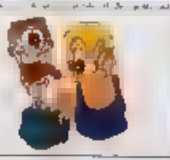
17. trenchant

18. pulsant

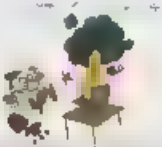
19. levity

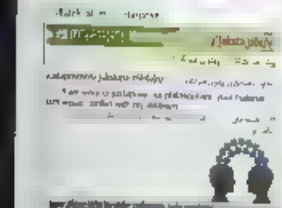
20. burgeon

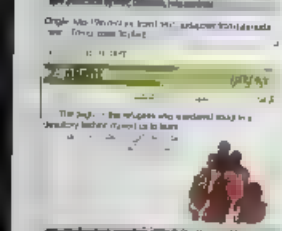
Idioms in check

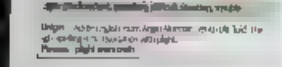


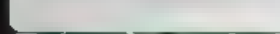
To take the wind out of one's sails

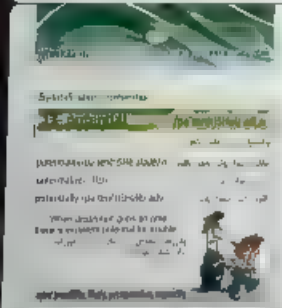


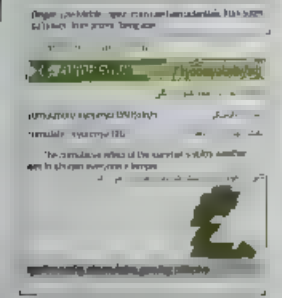


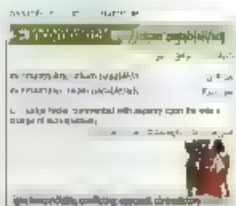


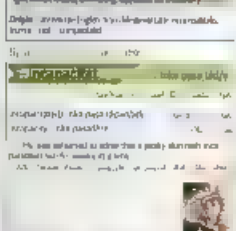


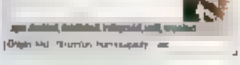


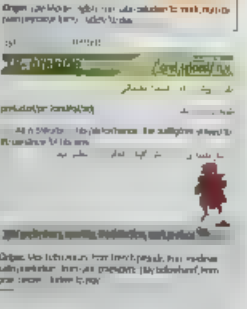


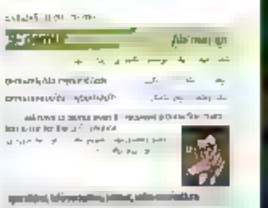


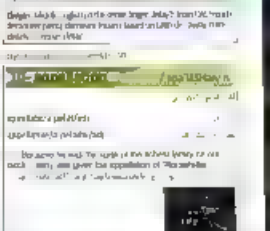


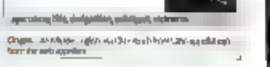


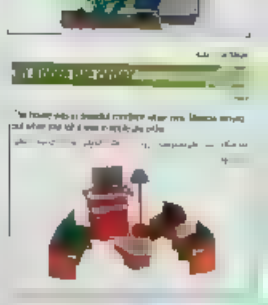


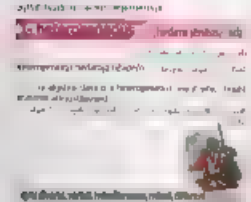


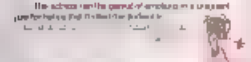


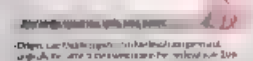


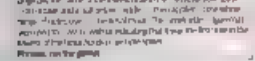


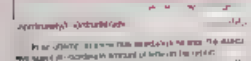


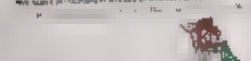


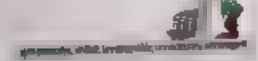


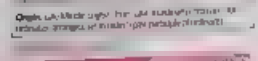


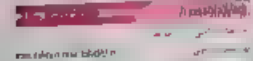


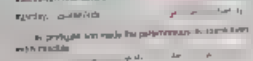


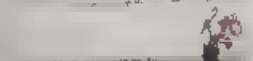


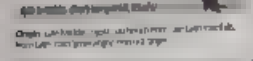


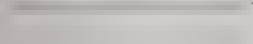


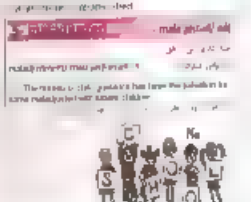


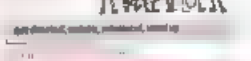


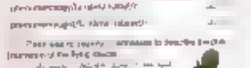


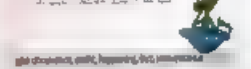


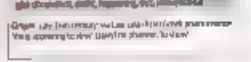


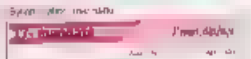


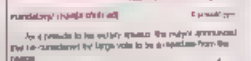


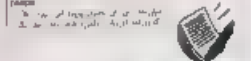


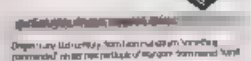


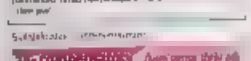


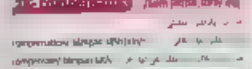


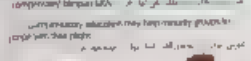


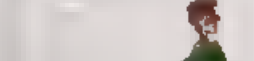


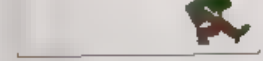


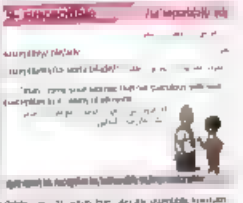


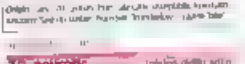


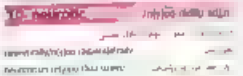


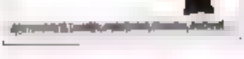


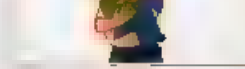












noun

Shares are commonly used to that have no be of their own

synonyms: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

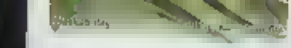
Origin: Late Middle English from Old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

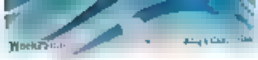
adjective

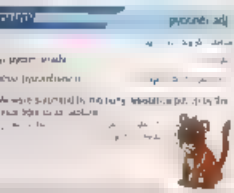
The equipment was the [illegible] class and brought in [illegible] much money. It would many them. But they have evolved in design. It has moved it because it was a powerful [illegible] to the revenue

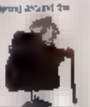
synonyms: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

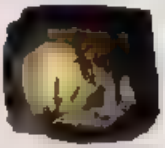
Origin: Late [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]











1 Gallantry

noun

Polite and attentive behavior toward women, especially in a way that is considered old-fashioned.

Origin: Late Middle English, from Old French galant, meaning "lively, fine, or courteous."

2 Hostile

adjective

Showing strong opposition or unfriendliness; aggressive.

Origin: Late 16th century, from Latin hostilis, from hostis, meaning "enemy."

3 Rogue

noun

A dishonest or unprincipled person, especially one who is playful rather than malicious.

Origin: Late 16th century, possibly from Latin rogare, meaning "to ask," or from Old French rogue, meaning "proud."

4 Threshold

noun

The point at which a new effect begins to occur; a limit or boundary.

Origin: Old English therscold, meaning "a piece of wood on the floor."

5 Bachelor

noun

A man who has never married, typically one who lives alone.

Origin: Old French bacheler, meaning "young man, knight's attendant."

6 Superficial

adjective

Relating to or existing on the surface; not deep or thorough.

Origin: Late Middle English, from Late Latin superficialis, from Latin superficies.

7 Courtship

noun

The period during which a couple develop a romantic relationship before marriage.

Origin: Late 16th century, from court + -ship, from the idea of behavior appropriate to the royal court.

8 Gentle

adjective

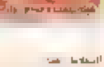
Having a kind, mild, or tender nature; not harsh or violent.

Origin: Old English gentil, meaning "noble, well-born," from Latin gentilis, from gens, meaning "clan, family."

9 Suitor

noun

A man who is trying to win the love of a woman he wishes to marry.



Origin: Late 16th century, from the verb suit, meaning "to please," from Anglo-Norman suiter, from Latin sequi, meaning "to follow."

10 Vulnerable

adjective

Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

Origin: Late Middle English, from Late Latin vulnerabilis, from Latin vulnerare, meaning "to wound."

11 Flirtation

noun

Playful behavior intended to show attraction to another person, typically without serious intent.

Origin: Late 18th century, from the verb flirt, meaning "to move jerkily," from Old French conjugated forms.

12 Courtesy

noun

Polite behavior that shows consideration for others; good manners.

Origin: Late Middle English, from Old French curteisie, from cort, meaning "court."

13 Scandal

noun

An action or event that causes public outrage and moral disapproval.

Origin: Late 16th century, from Late Latin scandalum, from Greek skandalon, meaning "stumbling block."

14 Vanished

verb

To disappear suddenly and completely, often in a way that is difficult to explain.

Origin: Late Old English, from Old French evanir, from Latin evanescere, meaning "to disappear."

15 Courtyard

noun

An open area surrounded by buildings or walls, typically found in castles or large houses.

Origin: Late Old English, from court + yard, meaning "enclosed space."

2e- [illegible]

[illegible]

3- [illegible]

[illegible]

4- [illegible]

[illegible]

5- [illegible]

[illegible]

6- [illegible]

[illegible]

7- [illegible]

[illegible]

8- [illegible]

[illegible]

9- [illegible]

[illegible]

10- [illegible]

[illegible]

1- [illegible]

[illegible]

2- [illegible]

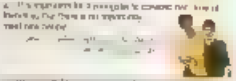
[illegible]

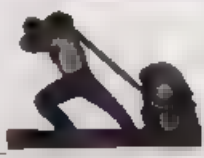
Once in a blue moon

[illegible]

Keep on it

[illegible]





Week 28 — Day 1

Vocabulary

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: The word is surrounded by helpful visual cues.

Word helpful, illustration, surround, word, surrounded

Origin: Late Old English *word*, from Old Saxon *wōrd*, from Proto-Germanic **wurdą*, from Proto-Indo-European **wr̥dʰóm*

Word

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: The morning train is already right with a wave of feelers.

Word train, gentleman, morning, moreover, mention

Origin: Late Middle English: *verb* sort of fingerprint, meaning in the sense 'a word between two people'; from Latin *mentio(n-)*, from *mentus* 'mind'.

Week 28 — Day 2

Vocabulary

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: Assistants are sent to the principal's office for study

Word nevertheless, family, mention

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *mentevoir*, from Latin *mentio(n-)*, from *mens* 'mind'.

Word

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: The [illegible] sent to the principal's office for study

Word threatened, interested, mistake, diamond, pumped

Origin: Old English *[illegible]*, from Old French *[illegible]*, from Latin *[illegible]*

Week 28 — Day 3

Vocabulary

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: The boy and girl discovered they had many conversation starters

Word boy, girl, discovered, they, had, many, conversation, starters

Origin: Late Middle English: from earlier *ayre*, Medieval Latin *conversatio*, from present *talk* with

Word

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: The wizards of the council were threatened by the [illegible]

Word wizards, council, were, threatened, by, the, [illegible]

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *[illegible]*, from Latin *[illegible]*

Week 28 — Day 4

Vocabulary

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

Ex: When we observe the Milky Way galaxy, we see billions of stars

Word observe, milky, way, galaxy, billions, stars

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *[illegible]*, from Latin *[illegible]*

Word

Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

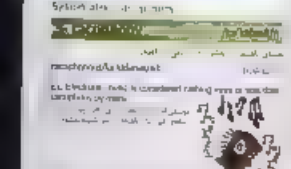
Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

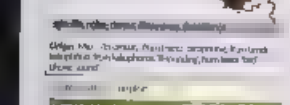
Word: *n.* a unit of language with a meaning

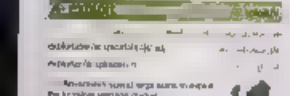
Ex: The company replaced its employees' old system with the new one

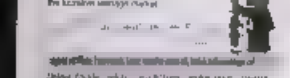
Word company, replaced, its, employees, old, system, with, the, new, one

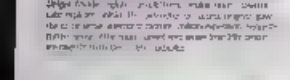
Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *[illegible]*, from Latin *[illegible]*

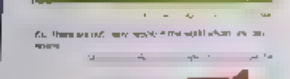


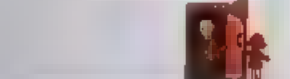


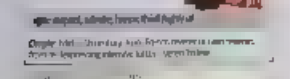


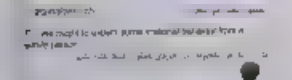


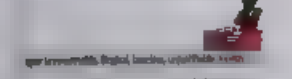


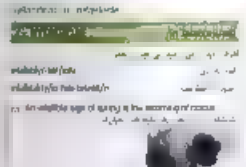


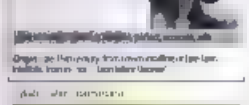


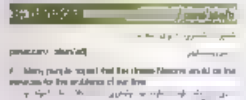


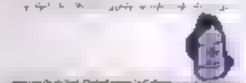


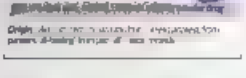


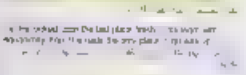


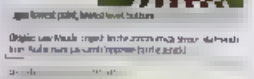


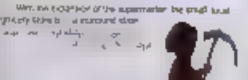


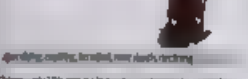


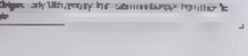


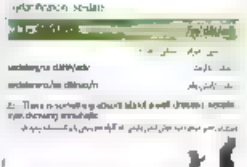


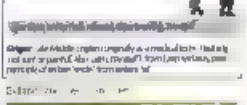


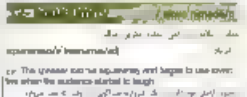


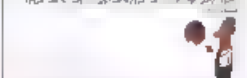


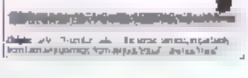


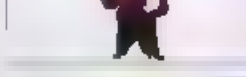


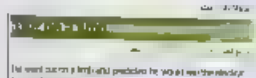


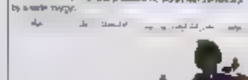


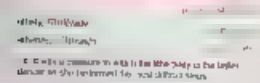


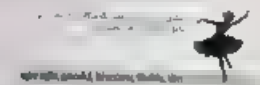


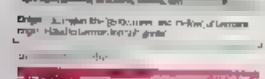


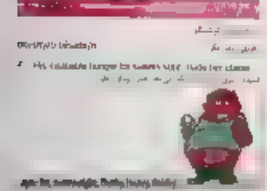


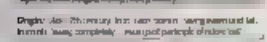


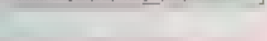


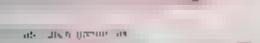


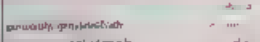


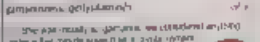


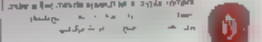


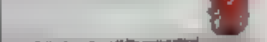


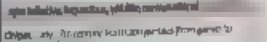


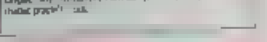


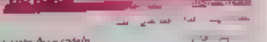


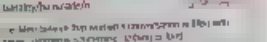


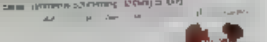


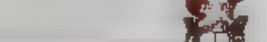


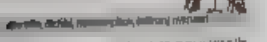


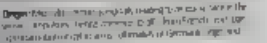


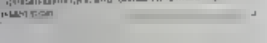


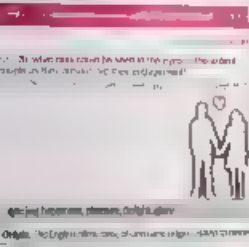


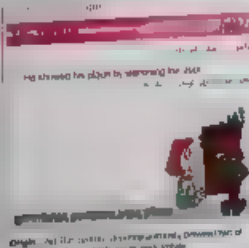


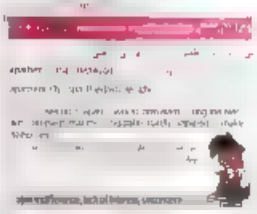


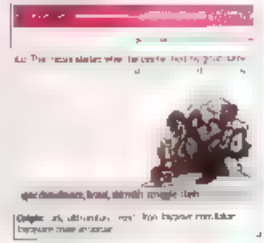


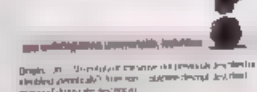


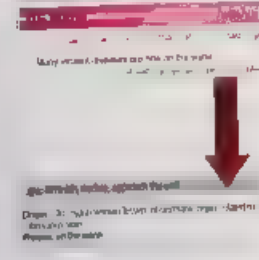


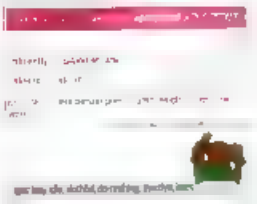


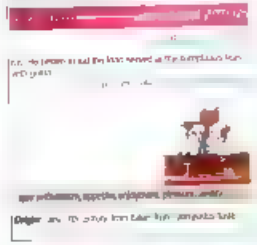


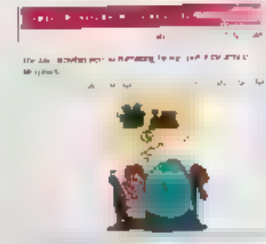












Syllabication /sɪˌlæbɪˈkeɪʃən/

noun

The division of a word into its syllables.

Ex: Syllabication can help you pronounce unfamiliar words.

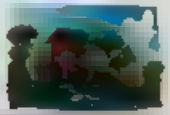
Origin: Late Middle English; from Latin *syllaba* (syllable) + *-ation* (suffix forming nouns of action).

Syllabicate /sɪˈlæbɪkeɪt/

verb

To divide a word into its syllables.

Ex: The teacher asked us to syllabicate the word "elephant" on the board.



Origin: Back-formation from *syllabication*, influenced by the verb *syllable*.

Syllabicity /ˌsɪləˈbɪsɪti/

noun

The quality or degree of being syllabic; the tendency of a sound to form a syllable.

Ex: The consonant's syllabicity is unusual in this dialect.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabic* + *-ity* (suffix forming nouns of quality).

Syllabicize /sɪˈlæbɪsaɪz/

verb

To syllabicate; to divide into syllables.

Ex: Please syllabicize the new vocabulary words for the class.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabic* + *-ize* (suffix forming verbs).

Syllabification /sɪˌlæbɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/

noun

The act or process of dividing words into syllables.

Ex: Accurate syllabification is crucial for learning to read.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabify* + *-ation* (suffix forming nouns of action).

Syllabify /sɪˈlæbɪfaɪ/

verb

To divide words into syllables.

Ex: Can you syllabify the word "beautiful" for me?

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllable* + *-fy* (suffix forming verbs).

Syllabism /ˈsɪləbɪzəm/

noun

A writing system in which each character represents a syllable.

Ex: Japanese kana is a well-known example of syllabism.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllable* + *-ism* (suffix forming nouns of practice).

Syllabize /ˈsɪləbaɪz/

verb

To syllabicate; to divide into syllables.

Ex: The software can syllabize text in multiple languages.

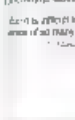
Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllable* + *-ize* (suffix forming verbs).

Syllabogram /sɪˈlæbəɡræm/

noun

A written character representing a syllable.

Ex: The ancient Cypriot script used a unique syllabogram for each sound.



Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllable* + *-gram* (suffix meaning something written).

Syllabography /sɪˈlæbəɡrəfi/

noun

The use of syllabograms in a writing system.

Ex: The study of syllabography helps us understand how early writing systems developed.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabogram* + *-y* (suffix forming nouns of practice).

Syllabolic /ˌsɪləˈbɒlɪk/

adjective

Relating to or using syllabograms.

Ex: The syllabolic nature of the script makes it challenging for beginners.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabogram* + *-ic* (suffix forming adjectives).

Syllabotactic /ˌsɪləbəˈtæktɪk/

adjective

Relating to the rules governing the combination of syllables in a language.

Ex: The child's errors showed a developing syllabotactic awareness.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllable* + *tactic* (from Greek *taktikos*, "arranging").

Syllabotactics /ˌsɪləbəˈtæktɪks/

noun

The study of the rules governing the combination of syllables in a language.

Ex: Syllabotactics can be complex in languages with consonant clusters.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabotactic* + *-s* (suffix forming nouns of practice).

Syllabotactical /ˌsɪləbəˈtæktɪkəl/

adjective

Relating to syllabotactics.

Ex: The syllabotactical rules of Spanish differ from those of English.

Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabotactic* + *-al* (suffix forming adjectives).

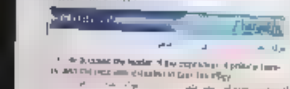
Syllabotactically /ˌsɪləbəˈtæktɪkli/

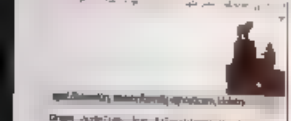
adverb

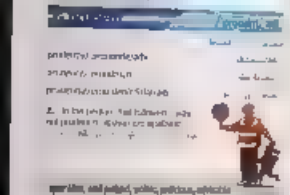
In a syllabotactical manner; according to syllabotactic rules.

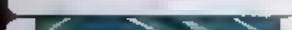
Ex: The word is syllabotactically unusual in English.

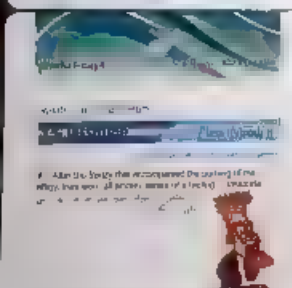
Origin: Late 19th century; from *syllabotactical* + *-ly* (suffix forming adverbs).

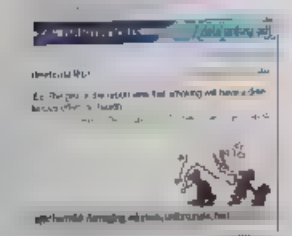


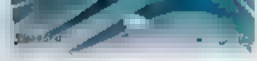


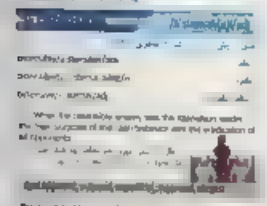


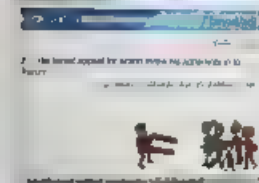


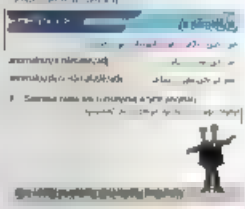


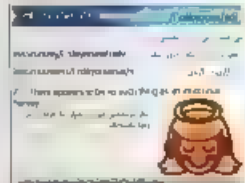


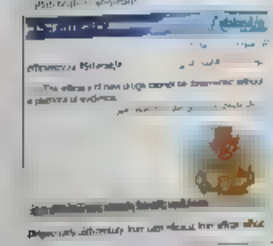


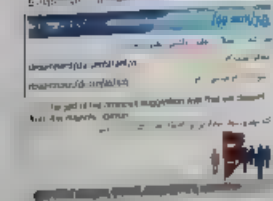


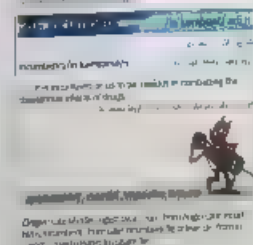


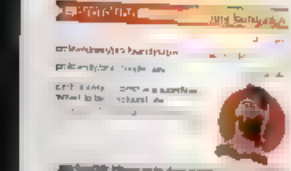


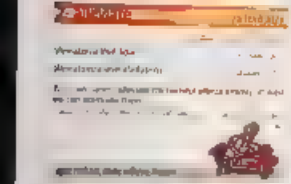


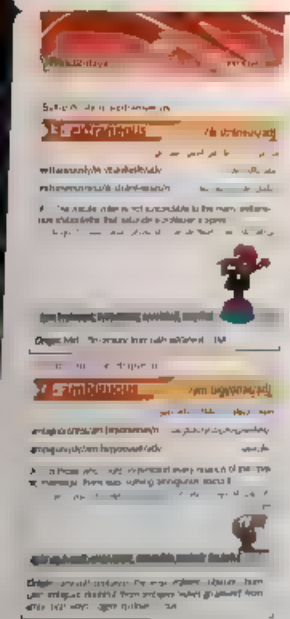


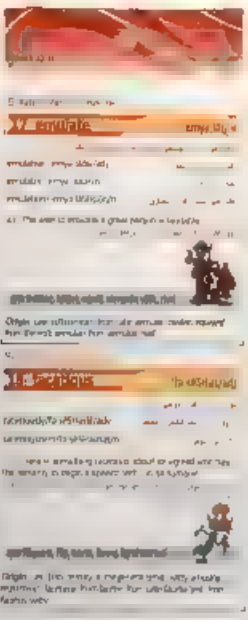


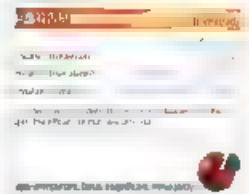












Ancient

Archaic

Classic

Contemporary

Medieval

Renaissance

Futuristic

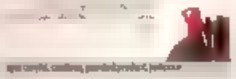
Old-fashioned

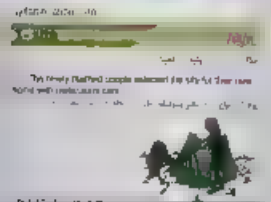
Modern

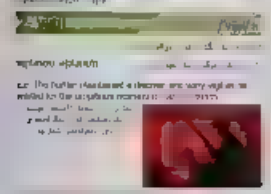
Primitive

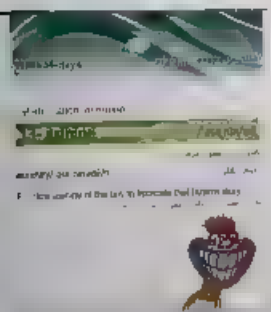
Experimental

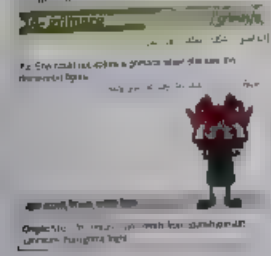
WARNING

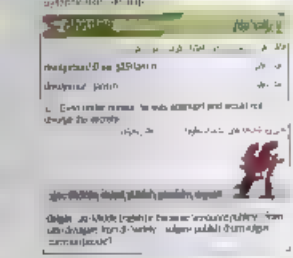


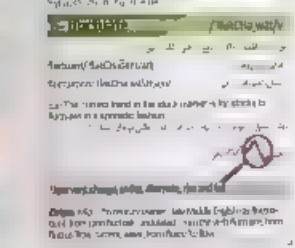


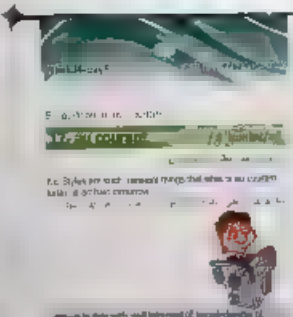


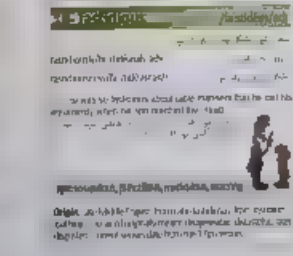


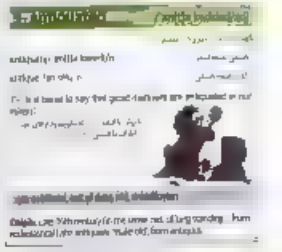


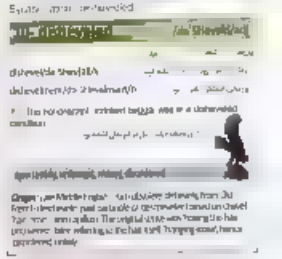


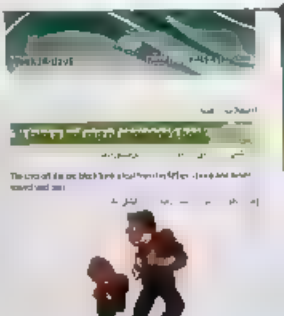


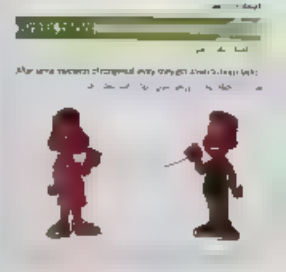












Noun

Origin: From Old English, from Proto-Germanic, ultimately from Proto-Indo-European.

Verb

Origin: From Old English, from Proto-Germanic, ultimately from Proto-Indo-European.

Adjective

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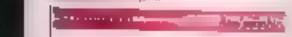

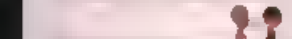

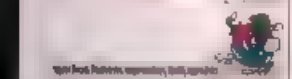

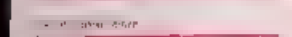

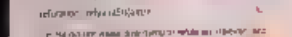

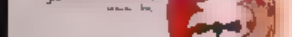

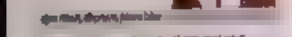

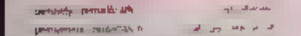

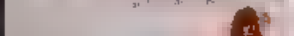

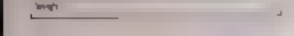

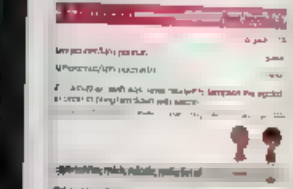

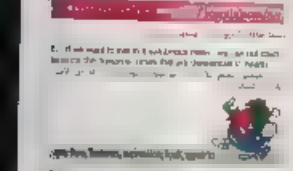

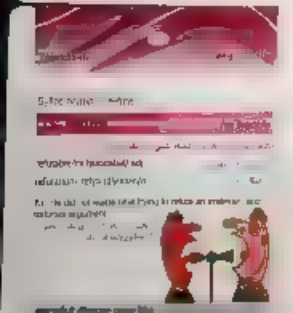

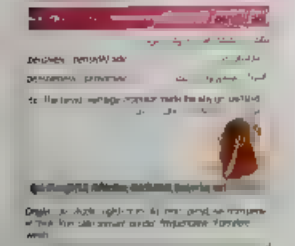

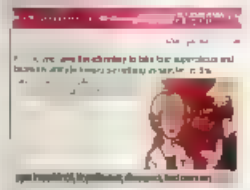

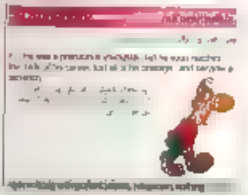

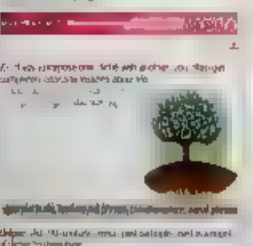

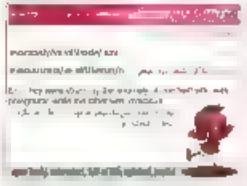

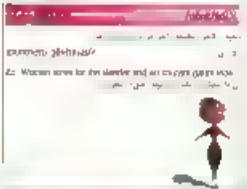

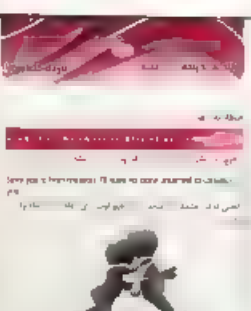

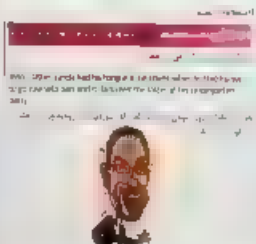

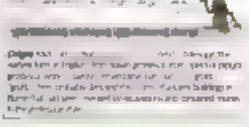

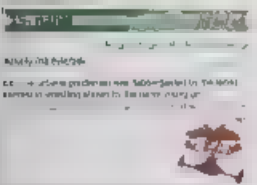

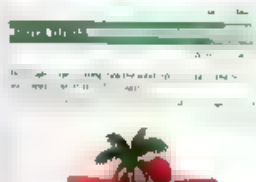

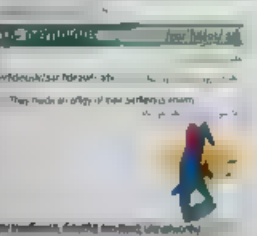

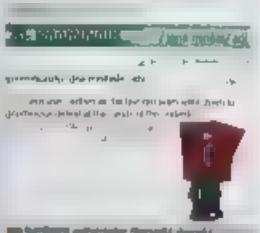

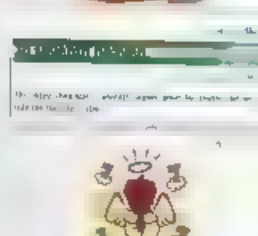

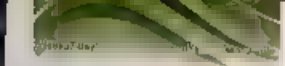

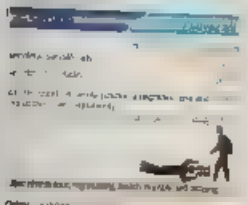

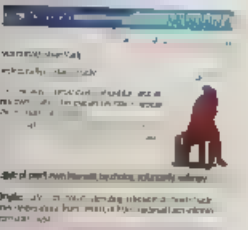

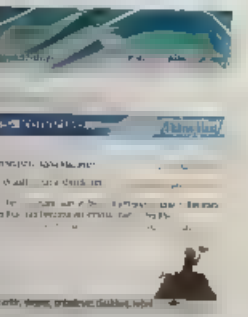

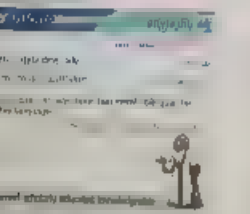

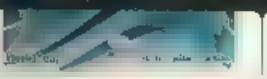

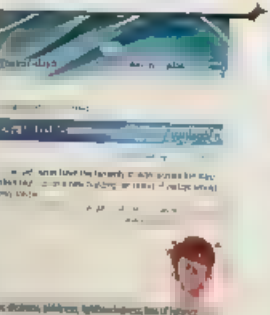

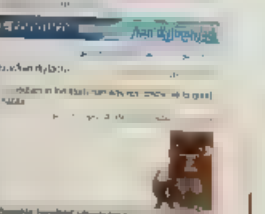

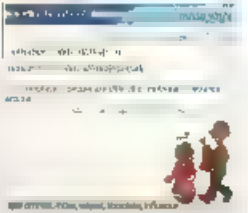

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

5. procrastinate

[illegible]

6. [illegible]

[illegible]

7. [illegible]

[illegible]

8. [illegible]

[illegible]

9. [illegible]

[illegible]

10. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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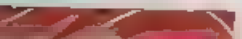


[illegible]

[illegible]

Holes in the air

[illegible]

[illegible]

To maintain the status quo

5. intractable

6. feral

7. feign

8. legerdemain

9. egoist

10. formidable

11. tantalize

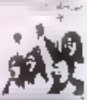
12. chicanery

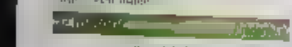
Castles in the air

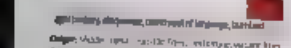
13. retort

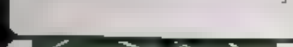
14. docile

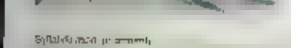
To maintain the status quo

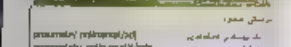


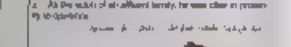


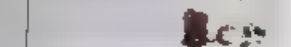


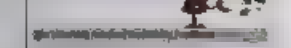


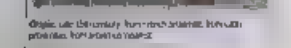


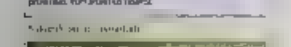


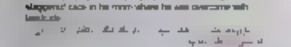


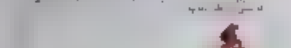


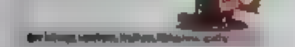


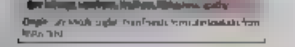


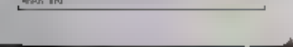


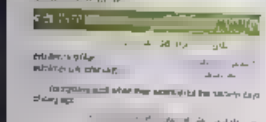


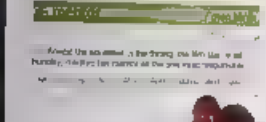


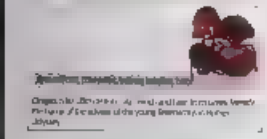


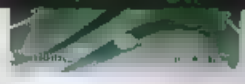


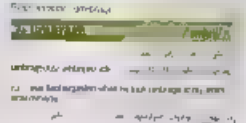


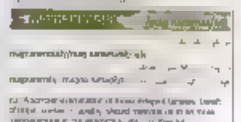


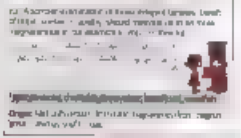


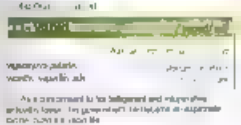


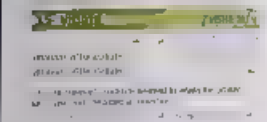


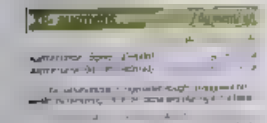


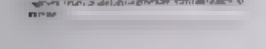


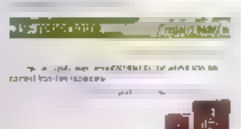


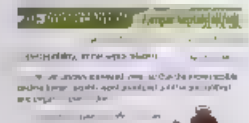


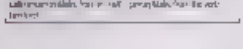


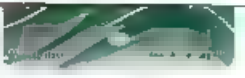


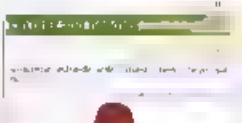


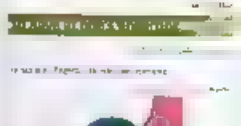


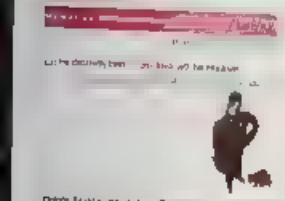


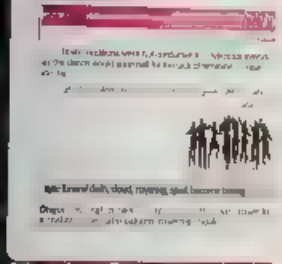


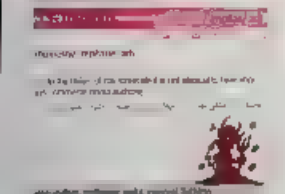


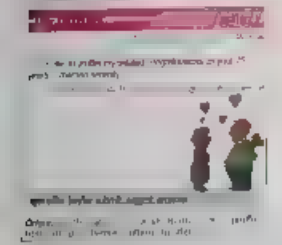


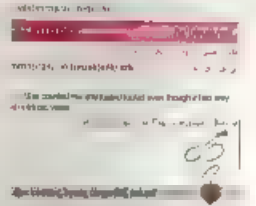


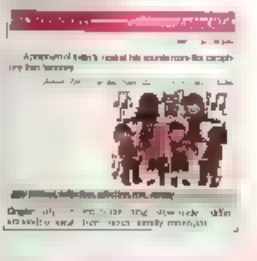


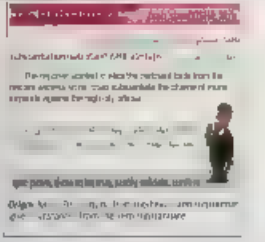


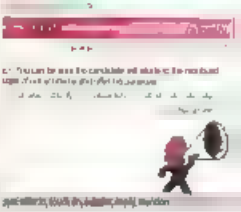


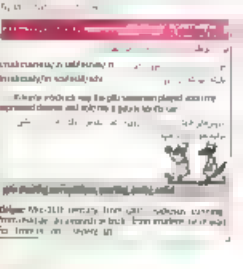


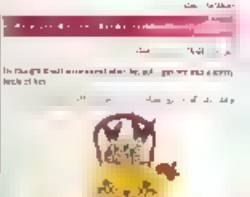


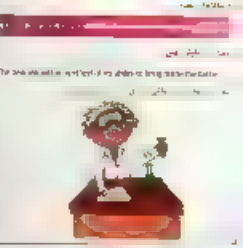


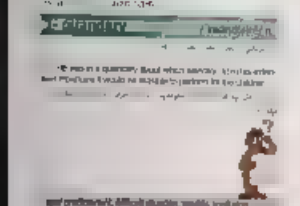


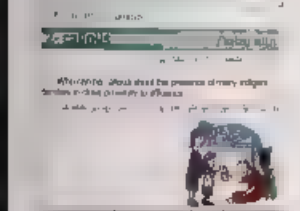


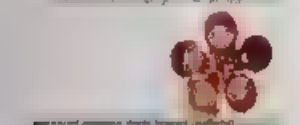


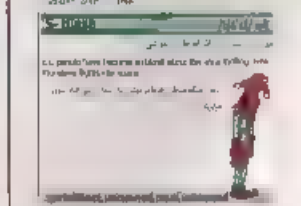


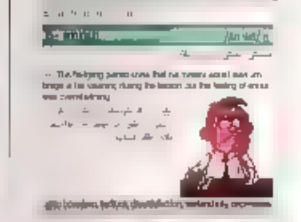


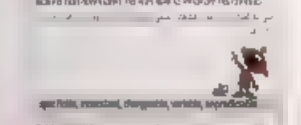


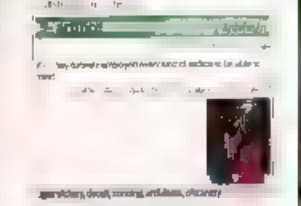


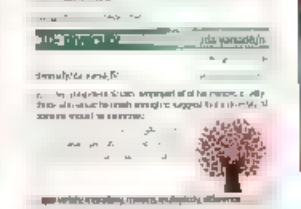


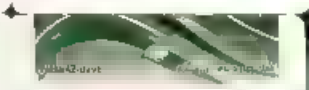


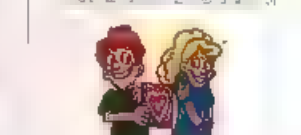












Gastfreundschaft *die*

Gastfreundschaft ist in vielen Kulturen sehr wichtig.

Hospitality *noun*

Hospitality is very important in many cultures.

Synonyme: Freundlichkeit, Großzügigkeit

Ursprung: Das Wort setzt sich aus „Gast" und „Freundschaft" zusammen und spiegelt die Bedeutung wider, Gästen mit Respekt und Freundlichkeit zu begegnen.

Gastgeber *der*

Der Gastgeber hat uns herzlich empfangen.

Host *noun*

The host welcomed us warmly.

Synonyme: Gastgeberin, Veranstalter

Ursprung: Das Wort stammt vom althochdeutschen „gastgebo" ab und bezeichnet jemanden, der Gäste empfängt.

Einladung *die*

Ich habe eine Einladung zu ihrer Hochzeit bekommen.

Invitation *noun*

I received an invitation to their wedding.

Synonyme: Aufforderung, Bitte

Ursprung: Das Wort leitet sich vom lateinischen „invitatio" ab und bedeutet das Auffordern oder Bitten, jemanden zu einer Veranstaltung zu kommen.

Begrüßung *die*

Die Begrüßung der Gäste war sehr herzlich.

Greeting *noun*

The greeting of the guests was very warm.

Synonyme: Willkommen, Empfang

Ursprung: Das Wort stammt vom althochdeutschen „grüezen" ab und bedeutet, jemanden freundlich zu empfangen.

Verabschiedung *die*

Die Verabschiedung der Gäste dauerte lange.

Farewell *noun*

The farewell of the guests took a long time.

Synonyme: Abschied, Lebewohl

Ursprung: Das Wort stammt vom althochdeutschen „farawel" ab und bedeutet, sich von jemandem zu trennen.

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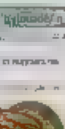

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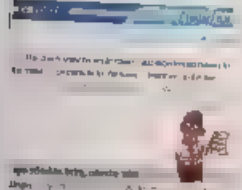

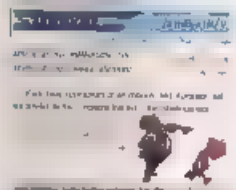

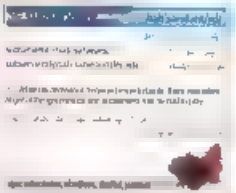

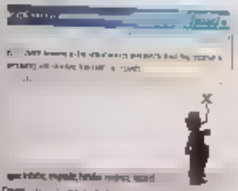

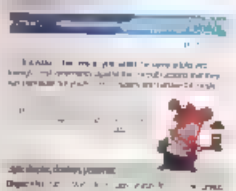

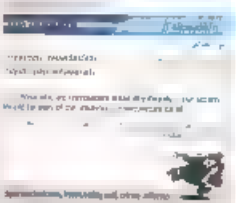

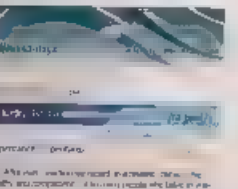

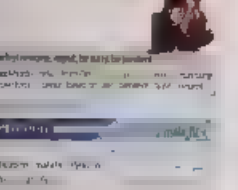

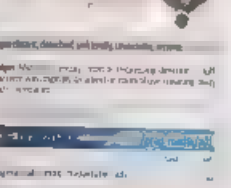

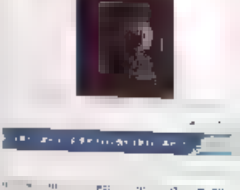

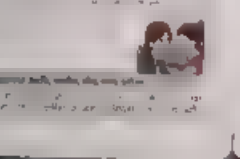

to build upon sand

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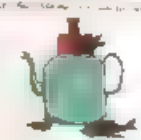

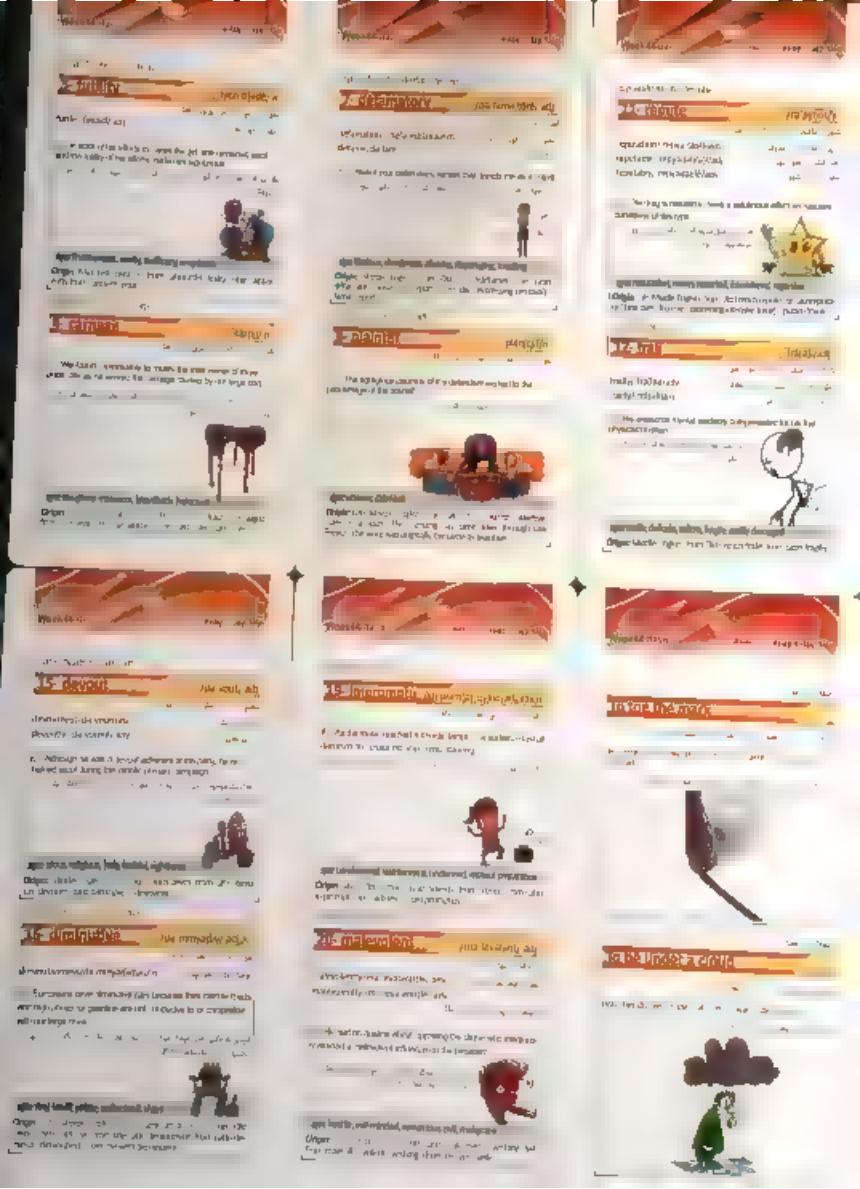

Syllabification: worthy

/ˈwɜːðɪ/ adj

Ex: To be candid, there is little in the world about it in the 'good old days'.

Origin: Early 17th century: apparently from obsolete worthy in the sense 'befitting', influenced by worth1.

Syllabification: cell

Ex: While all dictatorships may not operate in the same manner as Myanmar's modern masters, democracy offers a way to eradicate tyrannies through the ballot.

Origin: Middle English: from Old French celle 'hut or tent', from Latin cella 'storeroom'.

Syllabification: atonement

/əˈtəʊnmənt/ n

Ex: The judgement of a tourist bed outside rainwear includes the balance and the day-pass.

Origin: Origin: Late Middle English: shortening of obsolete at-one-ment (see at-, one).

Syllabification: representative

/ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv/ adj

Ex: Well known as a raconteur, he was never disgraced when asked to tell a story from his large repertoire.

Origin: Early 15th century: French, from Latin repraesentativus, from the verb repraesentare 'represent'.

Syllabification: anniversary

/ˌanɪˈvəːs(ə)rɪ/ n

Ex: To consume one's country, an opponent to main events is the united nations, seen an anniversary.

Origin: Late 17th century: from Latin anniversarius 'annual, solemn', from annus 'year' + vertere 'turn'.

Syllabification: consummate

/kənˈsʌmɪt/ adj

Ex: As anomaly of our modern technology is that the more we need to know, the less time we have in consume.

Origin: Mid-16th century: from Latin consummat- 'brought to completion', from the verb consummare.

Syllabification: marvellous

/ˈmɑːv(ə)ləs/ adj

Ex: What one notes in the long, nine aspects to be under the reign of a supreme.

Origin: Late 17th century (denoting the drill system invented by Martinet): named after Jean Martinet, 17th-century French drill-master.

Syllabification: jaw

/ʤɔː/ n

Ex: The jaw for insisting and romping with pets wishes to be detriment.

Origin: from Ingvaeonic word

Syllabification: assault

/əˈsɔːlt/ n

Ex: Each long holiday weekend we are assailed at the carnage on our highways.

Origin: Middle English: from Old French asalir 'leap on', from a Roman word based on Latin ad 'to, at' + salire 'to dance'. The original sense was 'leap, dance', later 'make dance', hence 'dancing to one's pipe' (late Middle English).

Syllabification: permutant

/ˌpəːmjʊˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ n

Ex: I do not wish to deprive your pensions for cowboy hand, by I find it banal.

Origin: Late 15th century: from French, 'burning, inclining', present participle of the verb brûler.

Syllabification: [illegible]

Ex: He thought he could deal the plot building blueprint's amongst a crime, but he was flagging a dead horse.

Syllabification: [illegible]

Ex: The fat was in the fire and the air was taut when he decided to tell the police he actual how he had found the nurses.

Collocation: exception

1 decrepit /dɪˈkrepɪt/ adj

Definition: worn out or damaged because of old age and not having been repaired

Example: The decrepit old mansion, standing alone on the hill, was said to be haunted by the ghosts of its former residents.

Word Family: decrepitude n, decrepitly adv

Image: A dilapidated, abandoned house with a broken roof and overgrown vines.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Old French *decrepit*, from Latin *decrepitus* 'worn out'.

Collocation: compassion

2 commiserate /kəˈmɪzəreɪt/ v

Definition: to express sympathy or pity for someone who is experiencing misfortune or sadness

Example: The neighbors gathered to commiserate with the widow after the funeral, offering her comfort and support during her time of grief.

Word Family: commiseration n, commiserative adj

Image: A group of people hugging and comforting a woman who is crying.

Origin: Late Middle English: from Late Latin *commiserat-* 'bemoaned', from the verb *commiserare*, from *com-* 'with' + *miserari* 'lament'.

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Syllabification: bur-jeons

1. to burgeon

/ 'bɜrjən/ v

برجد زدن، شکوفا شدن، شروع کردن، رشد کردن

Ex: While some nonsocial mammals are physically able to kill, like a rodent's retrained mother, the satisfaction refuses to burgeon from the kill.

spur flourish, increase, develop, expand, grow

Origin: Middle English: from Old French burgeonner 'to put forth buds' from burgon 'bud' Sound change from Latin burra 'wool'

Syllabification: pro-ro-ga-tive

2. prerogative

/ prə'rɑgətɪv/ n

امتیاز ویژه، حق ویژه، امتیاز

Ex: He gave his secretary the prerogative of choosing the meals by which he was to meet his inevitable end.

spur entitlement, right, privilege, advantage, title

Origin: Late Middle English: via Old French from Latin (prerogativa 'the century which has the right to vote first in the assembly', feminine form of praerogativus 'asked first', from prae 'before' + rogare 'ask'

Syllabification: nep-o-tism

3. nepotism

/ 'nepə,tɪzəm/ n

طرفداری از خویشاوندان، رابطه‌بازی

nepotistic/ nepə'tɪstɪk/ n

Ex: You starts in my estate vouched me, your tears have yet nullified by the overflowed rejoicings and love I see in the first.

spur favoritism, preferential treatment, bias, partiality

Origin: Mid 17th century: from French népotisme, from Italian nepotismo, from nepote 'nephew' (with reference to privileges bestowed on the 'nephews' of popes, who were in many cases their illegitimate sons).

Syllabification: tyro

4. tyro

/ 'taɪro/ n

مبتدی، نو آموز، تازه کار، نوچه

Ex: Although he was maybe scored a copious number of things he was a tyro, callow tyro when it came to meeting in girls.

spur novice, beginner, learner, newcomer, initiate, tenderfoot

Origin: late Middle English: from Latin, rendering Latin tyro 'recruit'

Syllabification: sop-hist-ry

5. sophistry

/ 'sɑfəstri/ n

زرنگی، مکاری، حقه، حقه‌بازی

Ex: Her sophistry made me at every glib edifice

spur quibble, trickery, fallacy, casuistry, jockery

Syllabification: ob-lo-quy

6. obloquy

/ 'ɑblɪkwi/n

بدگویی، افترا، سخن‌چینی، سخن زشت

Ex: John Wilkes took his eagerness and remains an infamous obloquy.

spur abuse, vituperation, vitriol, disgrace, grumble

Origin: late Middle English: from late Latin obloquium 'interruption' from Latin obloqui, from ob- 'against' + loqui 'speak'.

Syllabification: hyper-bo-le

7. hyperbole

/ hɪ'pɜrbəli/n

مبالغه، اغراق آمیزی، غلو

hyperbolical/ hɪpər 'bɑlɪkəl/ adj

دارای مبالغه، اغراق آمیز

hyperbolically/ hɪpər 'bɑlɪkəli/ adv

مبالغه آمیز، اغراق آمیز

hyperbolism/hɪ 'pɜrbə,lɪzəm/n

مبالغه گویی

Ex: The rhetoric sounds into flagrant hyperbole.

spur exaggeration, overstatement, magnification, rhetoric

Origin: Late Middle English: via Latin from Greek huperbolē

Syllabification: cha-ris-ma

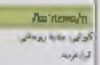
8. charisma

/kə'rɪzmə/n

کاریزما، جاذبه، شیفتگی

charismatic/ kerɪz'mædɪk/

Ex: Even those who were not fans of the movie star candidly admit the charisma that surrounded him.



spur charm, magnet of drawing, magnetism, attractiveness

Origin: Mid 17th century: via ecclesiastical Latin from Greek khárisma, from kháris 'favor, grace'

Syllabification: ge-no-cide

9. genocide

/ 'jenə,sɑɪd/ n

کشتار دسته جمعی، قتل عام، نژادکشی

Ex: The United Nations has outlawed genocide as the ultimate crime, which must be eradicated

spur racial murder, massacre, slaughter, holocaust

Origin: 1940s: from Greek genos 'race' + -cide.

Idiom: to draw in one's horns

To draw in one's horns

دست و پای خود را جمع کردن، عقب انداختن را گرفتن

He knew he was out of his depth, so he drew in his horns and quit the poker game.

Idiom: to throw cold water

To throw cold water

آب به روی چیزی ریختن، خاموش کردن

I was going to pull up onions and mow on lawns, crack, and bang, but my wife threw cold water on the whole thing.